Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there - even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

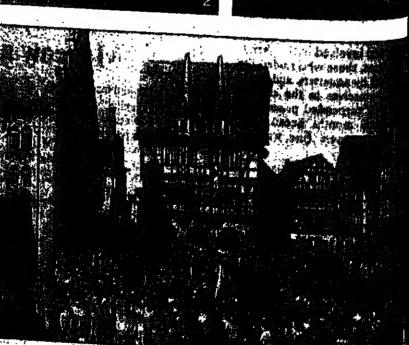
On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen. where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.









The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS burg, 24 April 1983

ISSN 0016-8858

Kohl, Reagan work out economic summit compromise



1 Bremen 2 Bodenwerder, homed Münchhausen

Brothers Grimm

4 Alsfeld

liamsburg, Virginia, will probably 3 Hanau, birthplace of table to steer clear of the controver-

ty-second year - No. 1081 - By air

This is one of the results of the onetalks between Bonn Chancellor nut Kohl and President Reagan in

shington. President Reagan would like Easttrade to be one of the main topics he summit, but Chancellor Kohl was y able to convince the President to resurrect the debate now would put an unnecessary burden on the

ere are still unpleasant memories hat happened at Versailles in an efto reach a compromise on the Siben gas pipeline issue and the subserow when the compromise fell

cellor Kohl was able to persuaident Reagan to modify his wishilliamsburg because he is in a position to deliver on an overissue: security policy in general Nato double missiles modernidecision in particular.

ccame clear that the White House pared to go a long way toward nise in return for Kohl's ability termination to go ahead with the

IN THIS ISSUE

	V	
4	GERMAN CENSUS fer, if at all: court ders a postponement	Page 4
	SHBACK te day the German Jews came an alien race	Page 5
- 10 mg	ECONOMY Inover Fair: the mood is liter than for years	Page 6
	ENVIRONMENT sperate hunt for 'missing' son: those who know here it is won't say	Page 9
	ARTS	Page 11

Karajan: ambilions. to be fulfilled s installation if the Geneva talks

insufficient progress. officials were generally relieved cing able to deal with a German or who once more represented ole political consensus.

Chancellor's determination to the missile modernisation rewas seen by his US hosts as the rance of a politician who knows he has the backing of his coalition, his party and a parliamentary ma-

That is more than Herr Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had in the last whenever he went to Washington.

But the Chancellor was able to largely convince the President, on his own and on Europe's behalf, that to resurrect the debate now would be to impose an unnecessary burden on the West.

twofold pressure on this issue. The first is from US opinion, which has been told that Washington will be turning the economic screws on Moscow as part of the new containment policy.

European opinion and European governments, on the contrary, reject an out-and-out confrontation course toward Moscow that goes beyond the tougher Cocom regulations and the dictutes of "sound restraint".

This indeed is the new strategic quali-Kohl era. There is a prevailing atmosphere of trust.

It is a credit entry the Americans are well able to include in their political calculations over and above any "good feelings" that might exist between the President and the Chancellor.

two years of his term as Chancellor Reagan would like the Williamsburg

agenda to lead off with: trade with the East, technology transfer and credit

That would be entirely in keeping with the export restrictions he recently proposed to Congress as an amendment to the 1979 Act and felt by the Americans to have been accepted by their Western partners at the Versailles summit last June.

The Reagan administration is under

The clash extends to depths of principle, depths at which compromise is only possible when reciprocal dealings are on the basis of complete trust and con-

ty of German-American relations in the

It is in Washington's interest to dis-

possible and create as few difficulties as possible for a partner of whom so Herr Kohl's visit to tainly resulted in a la that should enaburg summit to

since Versailles and last September to lift the pipeline emburgo. They include

> East-West trade. House. outline how far they have got at Williamsburg. That is all. The summit will then no longer need to discuss an issue for subsequent discussion.

There will be more than enough to debate at the summit as it is, with issues ranging from the economic cycle and monetary uffairs to unemployment and the international economic order.

On another controversial issue, the Helsinki review conference in Madrid, Washington is more likely to be the party that will expect its partners to show greater goodwill.

The President's advisers don't like the final document as proposed by the neutral and non-aligned countries.

In a word, and a tough one, the US delegation would rather leave Madrid

without having achieved a result than

Next task for the Chancellor: spelling it out to Andropov

Thancellor Kohl is to visit Moscow for talks with Mr Andropov.

in Washington the Chancellor was able to tell the President that Bonn was firmly resolved to allow medium-range missiles to be based in Germany from next autumn if the Geneva disarmament talks failed to arrive at a compromise acceptable to the West.

Some such confirmation and reaffirmation of Bonn's commitment is evidently needed time and again. Washington can hardly fail to be aware of the vociferous protest against the stationing

of new weapons of any kind in Germa-

It is also needed in view of the inflexible attitude taken by the Soviet Union. That is probably why such importance must be attached to the Chancellor's visit to Mascow.

In its exaggerated arms build-up Moscow may indeed be thinking mainly in terms of its own security and that of its satellites, although fears of a Western attack are mistaken.

Western Europe; on the other hand, does not just feel threatened by Soviet Continued on page 2



an OECD survey of President Reagan greets Chancellor Kohl at the White

Bonn concern over trade protectionism

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

ncreasing American trade protectionism has upset Bonn.

The German government is annoyed by the US virtually demanding that no more high tech changes hands in East-

For Mr Reagan, who only recently levelled this demand at the Europeans, it forms a part of his security policy.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, which earns good money in East-West trade, such far-reaching restrictions as the President demands could have a disturbing effect on both the labour market and the climate of foreign

For a country through the middle of which the Iron Curtain runs intensive trade ties between the blocs are a stabi-

Chancellor Kohl has noted more than once that this is how he sees it too, and that was one of the main issues in his talks ut the White House.

President Reagan is reported to have given him a polite hearing. It remains to be seen whether he will change course

Bernd Stadelmann (Stutigarter Nachrichten, 16 April 1983)



The Federal Republic of Germany has probably the fewest shortcomings in its attitude towards European integration than any other member of the EEC.

This is true regardless of what parties have been in power in Bonn. Germany has always been keen on European in-

The fact that Bonn has, during its six months in the EEC chair, presided over one of the most unproductive EEC summits in 10 years does not change

A simple explanation lies at the heart of Germany's keenness on Europe: it is a country that has lost its unity; and its geographical position forces it to seek membership of larger communities.

Other European countries don't have these problems. But that is no excuse for their perverseness,

In Britain, for instance, the Labour Party has announced that it will seek to take the country out of the Common Market if it wins the next general elec-

Despite its by-election victory in Darlington Labour is unlikely to be returned to power at Westminster for some time, but the mere fact that such statements are possible is symptomatic of the EEC's lack of cohesion.

It is clear that the EEC has been marking time for about a decade. Blame might be laid in more than one

quarter, but that doesn't help. If anything it makes it more difficult to try and regain momentum. Most of the indisputable causes are merely an expression of the basic outlook shared, to one degree or another, by all

They are all incapable of setting aside nation-state considerations, and as a mere economic community the EEC reached the limits of its potential some

It will not be able to transcend these limits until individual member-countries are willing to forget much of their inclination to go it alone.

Herr Genscher, the German Foreign Minister, and Signor Colombo, his Italian counterpart, sought years ago by means of a European Act to lay the ground for common EEC policies in as many sectors as possible.

Hardly a major European gathering is held without lip service being paid to their project. Yet to this day the European Act stands no chance whatever of being passed.

The basic idea behind the German-Italian project is right. Internationally the European Community will not be able to play the role it merits because of its history and the sum total of its members' economic potential until the pa-

Continued from page 1 sign a paper that in their view sidestepped specific issues of human rights (in other words: breaches of them).

They are not of the opinion that this is a price worth paying for a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Here too the trust factor plays a par It is not a sure-fire cure for political conflicts but it definitely a major means of preventing them from getting out of

US Senators who met Chancellor Kohl sensed, like the Reagan administration, that here was a European after their own hearts: frank, definite, optimistic and friendly.

With partners such as him policy toward Europe could well shed some of the disrepute into which it has fallen in Washington. Thomas Kielinger

(Die Welt, 18 April 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Bonn's history of commitment Germany can set an example they fail to arrive at basical economic policies all fund to an integrated Europe

tions and states of Europe are capable evidence than in France and Germany, of setting aside their national orienta-

As long as other powers, be they America or Russia or the Third World countries, can rely on the Europeans to pursue national rather than common European interests when the occasion arises, the Europeans' ability to get what they want will be strictly limited.

Progress, the German writer Günter Grass once said, is a snail Nowhere has this axiom proved truer than in European policies over the past few decades.

True, we are a little further than we were in 1945, but no-one who can recall the enthusiasm about European integration of the immediate post-war years will be able to deny that the European snall has yet to make much headway.

Human nature being what it is, it was probably right to limit the initial venture to the economic sector and set up first the European Coal and Steel Community, then the European Economic

The middle E may later have been dropped from the designation of the EEC, but there can be no denying that Europe has achieved very little in common over and above the economic sec-

Even what has so arduously been accomplished is now jeopardised, at a time of economic crisis, by protectionist measures undertaken by individual

At times one has the impression that the snail is backtracking rather than even crawling on at a snail's pace.

Despite experience gained so far, any fresh stimulus would probably need to be undertaken in the economic sector. An attempt ought to be made to reduce the economic policies pursued by member-countries to a common deno-

The need is nowhere more clearly in

where differences in economic policy have been particularly striking since the Socialists came to power in Paris and economic liberals in Bonn.

But differences existed previously. It was not President Mitterrand, after all, who first thought of nationalising French banks and leading industrial

would be not only exaggened tally unrealistic in the Europe

Adennuer. European Integrate main a beautiful dream that the come about because the Europeletory shows that — like so many

by death of PLO envoy Dr Issam Sartawi, the PLO envoy, is the latest victim of a long trail of

Dr Sartawi, gunned down during the Socialist International conference in Portugal, was killed because he went too far towards rapprochement with Israel for the extremist wing of his move-

As it happened, Sartawi was not even able to address the meeting, at Albufeira. The Israeli opposition Labour Party put paid to that.

Dr. Sartawi, a former adviser on foreign affuirs to PLO leader Yusser Arafat, was killed at almost the same moment King Hussein of Jordan said his talks with Mr Arafut were over, He was not going to act as an intermediary between the PLO and the Israelis.

The two news items share a common background of hatred, mistrust and en-

Dr Sartawi died because he went too far for the extremist wing of his movement. His was the latest blood shed in a long trail. Another victim was Shlomo Argov, the Isrcult ambassador to Britain. Mr Argov was gunned down by Palestinian extremists in London lust June. His life was saved but he is now blind and will be a cripple for the rest

Spelling it out to Andropov

Continued from page 1

SS-20 missiles; it is threatened by them and could not at present do much about it if they were launched,

These Western European fears are nothing new to the Kremiin. They are repeatedly dismissed as unfounded.

On his visit to Moscow Herr Kohl will have to put a powerful damper on Soviet hopes of driving a wedge between the Western countries by means of tactics and procrastination.

Moscow must be made to appreciate that the West is seriously resolved to go ahead with missile modernisation if acceptable results are not reached in Ge-

It is no fault of the West's that the deadline for negotiations has almost been reached. Moscow is intent on maintaining its arms build-up at as high a level as possible and has accordingly submitted nothing but inadequate pro-

If this is as far as it will go, it cannot be long before America and Nato go

ahead with missile modernisation too. The current recess in Geneva is a last pause for thought. When the talks are

rsumed in May decision will need to be reached once and for all.

Helmut Kohl's travels to the capital cities of the two superpowers will have served the purpose of leaving no doubts as to the clarity of Bonn's position.

They are very much in the German interest. The accusations made by SPD Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel are reminiscent of campaign slogans in the tun-up to the March general elec-

Herr Vogel's comments are by no means far emoved from those of his ft-wing fellow-Social Democrat Oakar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrücken.

The Chancellor, he implies, is in leggue with those who favour automatic missile modernisation.

As Opposition leader in the Bundettag Herr Vogel ought to appreciate that the Chancellor's visits to Washington and Moscow are intended to make any such automatic process superfluous.

He ought also to realise that progress at the Geneva talks and a breakthrough, should Moscow want one, must be brought about in part by the Soviet Union. Wolf Ullmann (Kieler Nachrichten, 18 April 1981) counter-violence. Neither want to see a peacehigh political instinct is entirely gear-

Advertising relea ties list. 14 — Annual autocorpsion DU 45

All articles which THE GERMANY THROPE Opposition with the Miller of Debarding newspapers of the 2 adjust Report in The 2 adjust to the Complete Insulations of the 1980 to way abridged not adjust all the Complete Insulations of the 1980 to way abridged not adjustedly reducted.

It accomed doubtful from the He evidently has an extremely sen-whether President Reagan's place nose for what makes the German ever lay a firm foundation for eddle class tick. His almost Adenauer-like unperturb-

His compromise proposal dause over many years of the same my for Palestinians on the Wale concepts and verbal images is unand in the Gaza Strip in close by to arouse intellectual curiosity, tion with Jordan was strictly with penetrates the consciousness of Jerusalem, while the PLO feed levels of society: "humanity", "famidrop its demand for an last, "faith", "fatherland", "Europe". The terms and concepts that might

It would have taken a test and like trite adages are pretty accu-by both sides, surmounting to delineations of middle class senti-cal and psychological problem with "No privileges without duties"; we at a solution. Any such hopes have bene 4 we don't want just any peace, we

until an even more distant fare di peace in freedom".

murder of Dr Surtawi.

Livael will continue to buil dicrete policy alternatives of the day.

settlements on the West Basks mostly centres around communityreby establish faits accomptis a inted descriptions of values and lifePalestinians and Arabs will not be without ever resorting to stilled
look on helpharts.

look on helplessly.

Sooner or later there will simple wisdoms of drab everyday Middle East plan but it too with the Kohl described himself as what he look by many and a standard a standard a standard by many and a standard a stand lock by means of pressure for med a "generalist".

There can only be peace the requestly substantiated by side believes the other. In the sting to the term he used in his self-East everyone has long ceaseds ription.

East everyone has long ceaseds ription.

Issum Surrawi tried to do so and at the time goes beyond a persoa hero's and martyr's desk, characterisation. It describes an ele-data political fact of life: politics How long must the killing a stalways be generalistic, it must set before at least a gesture of machines and weigh pros and constion is possible?

Holger Data politician who makes decisions the configuration of the configuration of the configuration.

the confines of a specialised field nd to fail.

integration of seemingly incomble interests and personalities is Publisher Fredrich Remorte Education to the lt is not his forte to wield a sabre Heart Education Among Education to the opposition of the Control of the Remonder Among Education and the Ris need for harmony and his fix-Fredrich Remecks verbe Green 21 Scient 100 n on statecraft are too pronounced Hamburg 75. Tel 22 65 1 7 sea 02-1679 Sthat.

Kohl has always been at his worst to integrate, in there was nothing to integrate, this strong points have always come he fore when there were conflicts to settled — as in the co-determination bate within his party or the CSU's in to become: a national rather than la Bavarian party.

his type of politician who undershimself as an integrator evidently feels to many citizens' need for har-

Greater store has always be dirigism and planning in his HOME AFFAIRS this side of the Rhine. So it could be argued that he

Kohl does it again: he's got them all fooled

Helmut Kohl would then be foretter, Werner Weldenfeld, is Proaccomplish no more that for of Political Science at Mainz UniSchmidt before him, let along the

fused to set aside national strictory shows that - like so many s before in his political career — he tagain been underestimated by

Middle East hopes set back what accounts for the success of a who has been mocked for his prodalism, who has become a favourite beet for cartoonists and whom some, eming to Robert Musil's famous sel, bitingly describe as a Man Wi-

On his account Israel cobing Qualities?

its invasion of Lebanon, Argunyhat accounts for the success of a tawi are typical of the Middle Hiddan whose bulk and Palatinate acblem, a victous circle of violent have never quite fitted into the ounter-violence. ooth moulds of our electronic age?
Palestinian extremists and biwhat is the key to this political suctremists have one interest in the phenomenon named Helmut Kohl?

to the broad middle class of the na-

At the time he stood little chance in competing with Rainer Barzel for the chalrmanship of the CDU.

Kohl was clearly defeated, but because he had stood against Barzel, his right

mony. It is this that enabled Kohl to capture the necessary majority. But he had to pay a price. The price was relatively unclear contours and only moderaemotions in his followers.

This is a price every politician striving for a top position in Germany has to pay because polarisers can get no majority in our political system.

Immediately after the 1976 national election in which Kohl cornered 48.6 per cent and narrowly missed becoming chancellor, he tersely said in front of TV cameras: "I want to become chan-

At the time, the remark was brushed aside as a spite reaction by a loser although this could have provided important insights into his personality. It would have shown that he was a politician who firmly believed in himself and

Even as a young member of the Rhineland-Palatinate assembly he explained how his future state government would look. And as soon as he succeeded Peter Altmeier as state prime minister he snoke in interviews about his chances of becoming Chancellor."

to succeed him was almost certain. He

Growing confidence... Chancellor Kohl in command, Not so happy (at left) is Petra Kelly of the Greens,

'did. Later. neither the CDU decision to break away from the CDU (the decision 'was later revoked) nor the systematic dismantling of his personal qualities before the 1980 election shook him in his determination to become Chancellor.

This kind of self-assurance, provided it is reasonably realistic, cannot fail to have its effect on others and create con-

Kohl regarded his election as Chancellor in the Bundestag on 1 October 1982 as a gratifying realisation of his aims. He always thought he would make it.

In his Henry III, Shakespeare speaks of anybody who is high up being exposed to the wind. Kohl has frequently experienced this vulnerability.

How is he now to retain his political instinct in an office that in Bonn is surrounded by a symbolic high security ence? How is he to overcome the icy cold that surrounds the most powerful position in German politics?

How is the loyalty foundation on which a Chancellor depends to remain firm in the face of opportunists who crowd around a successful man, sniffing their chances? . . .

There is a rational explanation for Helmut Kohl's political career. And it can equally rationally be predicted that the true trial of strength is still to come:

Professor Werner Weidenfeld (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 31 March 1983)

ho, new Bundestag has not even begun work in earnest and the Greens are already bickering. So far there have been:

■ Talk of "political catastrophe" . 1

Threats of resignation . Allegations about pressure from "political commissura"

The Greens problems originate from the way they are organised. They want to do everything differently from the other parties.

As a result they worked closely with the grass-roots membership, the people who voted them in,

In this vein, the Greens national conference decided that Bundestag MPs would be rotated. Every two years (the Parliament runs for four) the elected MPs would step down and others would take their place.

The meeting also decided that the national executive would become the link between the grassroots and the members of parliament.

, Both decisions 'are coming under heavy criticism. It is being said that the rotation system is unworkable. And the national executive is accused of becoming a watchdog.

.. One member has warned that there is a danger of a "politburo" system emerging similar to those in Communist countries,

What happened was that the executive committee decided to establish a three-member is panels whose official function would be to ensure the flow of information between the executive committee and the parliamentary group.

But now, the Green MPs fear that the panel will exceed its function and turn into a control body.

Green MPs are becoming increasingly critical of the MP rotation system. Other parties have already expressed reservations on constitutional grounds.

Green fields grey skies

The nutional manager of the Greens. Beckmann, says he will work towards the abolition of this system "because it is untenable in its present form in both nolitical and human terms.".....

He plso said that tax and labour laws made it impossible to finance the system as originally planned, i.e. from the MPs' pay,
A tax consultant for the Greens, he

said, had figured out that the MPs who take over after two years would cost the party an annual DM2.1m to DM2.5m. This is because both sets of MPs would have to be paid.

As a result, there is nothing left for the Green Ecology Fund that was supposed to have been financed from the MPs' pay. In fact, the party has to add to it out of its own funds.

The difficulties come as no surprise have a deep-rooted mistrust of anybody who wants to gain a profile and imagebuilders are instantly suspected of striving for power.

'It's grey mice they want, and anybody who stands out immediately become suspect," said a Green recently,

One of the three floor leaders of the Green parliamentary group, the teacher Manieluise Beck-Oberdorf, was harshly uttacked because she spontaneously handed Chancellor Helmut Kohl a few pine branches after his election in the Bundestag.

Beck-Oberdorf; "This drives out all motivation," adding that the Greens in particular "must suffocate if they are

orced into a mould," Should the "collectivistic executive bodies" continues with their criticism in its present form and harshness, they will "engender timidity in people" whose political competence and charisma is respected not only by the Greens, Mrs. Beck-Oberdorf suid.

She says this attitude, particularly pronounced at the regular meeting of the national executive committee, is because of the tommittee's social structure: Family men, mothers and people committed to the Green cause due to their occupation are virtually excluded from the work of a body that has to "spend a weekend in a sleeping bag" every six weeks.

Parllamentary group manager Fischer of Frankfurt points to Hesse as an example of what can happen if a control panel that bears no responsibility of its own exerts pressure."

Last September, the Greens achieved their greatest success so far in Hesse, But their policy since made it uncertain whether they will be returned to the assembly in the premature September efection. Charming a new

Criticised Fischer: "A grand election victory is being dissipated in Hesse."

Green parliamentary group spokesman Petra Kelly, who has for weeks been on the edge of physical collapse, has repeatedly said that she would leave her purliamentary group or resign her Bundestag mandate unless afte is given a typist to help her answer the 200 or so letters she receives every day. Others are also talking of resigning."

The problem is that if only three Green MPs were to leave the Bundestag the party would lose its status as a parliamentary group.

(Säddentsche Zeitung, 9 April 1983)



THE GERMAN CENSUS

Later, if at all: court orders a postponement



The West German census planned for April 27 has been postponed by the Federal constitutional court. The court now has to decide if the census is

The case went to court because of heavy opposition to the census, and the verdict came as no surprise.

Few observers at the hearing thought, after hearing the arguments and counter-arguments, that the eight judges would give an unqualified go-ahead.

The government performed badly in presenting its case. Why did the eloquent interior Minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, not appear to put the case?

The advocate for the government had little ammunition to use against the penetrating questions of the presiding judge. He was even less well-equippe to stand up to the data protection commissioners. Their function is to protect the public against invasion of privacy.

Only once before has the Bonn government performed so badly in the constitutional court. That was in 1978 in a case involving an amendment to conscientious objector legislation.

Those familiar with the case and the workings of the court had only one question before the ruling was passed: would the inevitable injunction be total or partial?

But by a slim 5 to 3 majority the justices opted for a total injunction - pending a final ruling.

They were unanimous in rejecting the planned use by the authorities of the data obtained in the consus, particularly the intended comparison of the census forms with the citizens' register (all persons living in Germany must be registered with the authorities and report every change of address).

The judges said this was a cardinal sin violating the ban on the use of census data for anything but statistical pur-

This has been the subject of constant criticism by the federal commissioner for data protection, Hans-Peter Bull.

But the politicians and bureaucrats closed their minds to reason. Now they have to pay the penalty.

The result is a huge waste of taxpayers' money.

Satisfaction is the only reasonable reaction to the court's corrective action. Sensitive to constitutional rights, the court's panel prevented irreparable damage to the state by stopping in the nick of time the census it might later have had to rule unconstitutional.

But the court has been unable to prevent all damage. The many mistakes made by the government on the issue have created an undercurrent of mistrust.

An aiready computerised nation has now gained time to form a judgement on privacy rights and protection from data nbuse.

Policy makers and administrators must now use the time until the court's final ruling.

There are indications that the judges

will follow the line of their 1969 "micro-census ruling" and declare the entire Census Act null and void.

Policy makers in Bonn and elsewhere will find it hard to avert a further disas-

"Once a liar, always a liar," says an old German adage. The present centreright government should bear it in The former coalition should

Though no real lie and deception is involved here because the census was never really intended as a milestone on the road to a Big Brother state, many people will feel deceived: having been cajoled and threatened in the government's census campaign, they now hear from the court that severe violations of basic rights had to be feared.

The court's verdict about the meagre 13-paragraph Census Act that was passed with the votes of all Bundestag MPs in March 1982 and subsequently approved by the Bundestag must have left many people stunned.

The MPs disregarded the deep-rooted mistrust of censuses, not deliberately

Despite the events surrounding the previous censuses and the rapid advance made by electronic data processing, not a single MP thought twice and voted against the bill.

Under different conditions, the single-mindedness of the lawmakers, the statisticians who drafted the questionnaire and the municipalities that helped prepare the census would have

Even alarming legal opinions published in law journals did not deter those responsible from going ahead.

On the contrary: the state defended the census tooth and nail, growing flercer in its defence as the number of op-

Now that the project has been stopped for the time being, a new, carefully drafted bill and a different questionnaire are needed. Unless we get this, meaningful censuses might become impossible throughout Western Europe.

Holmut Kerscher (Süddeutsche Zeitung, [4 April [983]

Whose data?

mation to fulfil a function.

public interest.

Some data can also be passed on for scientific purposes. In addition, the Federal Statistical Office and its state counterparts may publish some of the data, as in the customary statisticai yearbooks.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 March (98))



The answers that it wants

HOUSING For all households.

1. Do you live in the apartment/

option to buy, b) principal lessee, grace-and-favour

3. Is the apartment a holiday home?

4. When did the household move into this apartment?

chen/kitchen-living room, cooking niche/cooking locker, toilet (in the apartment), bath room and shower?

6. a) Is the apartment predominantly heated by piped heating, block heating, central heating, its own heating unit, single or multi-room stove (including clectric storage heaters)?

used? Gas, oil, electricity, coal, wood, etc. Piped heating, solar cells, heat ex-

area of at least six square metres? If they include sub-let or commercially used rooms:

a) number of sub-let rooms

apartment? 9. Is the apartment subsidised with

public sector funds?

representative must answer questions 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, and the following question:

11. What is the monthly rent?

12. a) Is it a company, janitor's, old people's, vocational or

ce payments? THE BUILDING

(to be filled in only by the owner, his representative or agent)

the building? 3. Construction year 4. Have apartments in the building been subsidised with public sector

THE HOUSEHOLD List of all members of the hou . Date of birth

2. Sex 3. Marital status (single, me dowed, divorced)

4. Religion 5. Citizenship (German,

6. Do you also use another ment (accommodation/room)i deral Republic of Germany As a measure of self-defence the If yes:

a) For couples who are so the boycott began in the first half of nantly used family apartment sheet. No-one dared complain; that

h) For all other persons: heant trouble. predominantly used aparted Jewish homes were searched and laid addition, for those gainfullys the. Jewish businesses and shops pupils, students: do you prove to plundered and their owners malgo from this apartment to take Police patrol cars drove past school/university?

7. Which person is gainful "The police," Berlin's chief of police ed (full-time, part-time, usagaounced, "are not a securi-seeking work, not working be lewish department stores."

pupils, student)? 8. Predominant fivelihood person (employment, unsuf benefit, unemployment assisted to coalition of Nazis and members of social security pension, other German National Party. maintenance by parents, spos private means, rent, interes,

ment, other support). 9. What is he or she now wat 10. If you have an additions is guarantee of civil rights for Geroccupation, is it in farming obt 11. General educational siste

he chairman of the Central Com-13. If practical vocational

a) What apprenticeship was blisher of Der Stürmer, the anti-Se-

Holz, who wrote for Streicher's 14. If a vocational, trade,

college or university has been ed: Main specialised field of a 15. Type of business: Whit steer of the Nazi trade union organisabusiness is the company you the SA. d Adolf Hünlein, deputy leader

he official campaign was to get off 16. Type of work done: Will in immediate start on I April with or profession do you engage slogan Jews Out: out of public life, of industry, out of the civil service, 17. Name and address of the work/school/university.

of offices and factories, out of stoand workshops, out of laboratories operating theatres, out of schools universities, out of practices and liries, out of theatres and museums, to manufacturing, research and art.

or school/university? oreign nationals were to be treated hid gloves but German Jews were For persons in institution and similar: be hit hard. 20. Are you part of the slap

At that stage there were still people in many who had the courage to prot-

The day the German Jews became an alien race

Jewish faith.

might ...

our livelihoods."

figures of fun.

est. The Vossische Zeitung, Berlin,

"If the boycott ordered by the Nazis

is taken to its logical conclusion it will

spell economic disaster for hundreds of

thousands of German citizens of the

"It would mean the expulsion of the

German Jews from the national com-

munity. German Jews, tried and trusted

in war and peace, in good and bad days

of German history, have felt committed

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung appeal-

On 27 March 1933 the Nazi leaders

nisations thereupon appealed to the

President, the Chancellor and the Reich

"The German Jews are profoundly

"We are counting on the President

and the Reich government to ensure

that we are not deprived of justice and

ly on Berlin. It was a Friday. In the

radio. He outlined details of the boy-

cott, interrupted by thunderous app-

Thousands of Jews sat in front of

their radio sets. They were citizens like

any others. They lived the country

where they were born and had grown

up. Suddenly they were outcasts and

Goebbels' words poured down on

them, harsh words tempered with caus-

tic wit that prompted tumultuous laugh-

was a moment of personal tragedy.

What, they wondered, was now going to

happen? Families sat at home, at their

People despaired. The smiles were

wiped off children's faces. Men who

like loading their revolvers, it must

Boycott plans were amended that

same evening. The official boycott was

have been an appalling moment.

to be limited to one day, I April.

For each of his Jewish listeners this

lause and cries of Sieg Heil.

s differ on the significance of what happened on 1 April 1933, the German Jews began to be treated as

ales in importance in comparison the holocaust in which they were fed a decade later. here is a world of difference bet-

the boycott of Jewish businesses missal of Jews from public servbs and the gas chambers and creums of the 1940s. Vet in retrospect more than a century

to the national community." lewish emancipation can be said to e come to an end 50 years ago. ed to the authorities to reconsider the it was the day on which a covert war

situation in the hope that other concludeclared, a precursor of the war sions might be reached. was to be waged six and a half an later, from September 1939. decided once and for all to go ahead On I April 1933 the Nazis declared with the boycott. German Jewish orga-

r on the standards of civilisation. The zi propaganda machine embarked a onth beforehand on its first major mpaign after the Nazi take-over. Foreign Jews, it was said, were

shaken by the Nazi call for a boycott," geading horror stories about how they wrote. "In all wars the German ir co-religionists were being treated Jews have fought and died for their "In the Great War 12,000 of Germa-

azis called for a total ban on German

lounced, "are not a security corps

At this stage the campaign was not official and government-backed. It

lon-Nazi Cabinet Ministers Includ-Papen, Hugenberg, Neurath, Kroand others. Only a few months car-President Hindenburg had relterat-

tee for Defence from Jewish Propa-Julius Streicher, was not a memof the ruling coalition.

wits' end, people were at the synagogue for prayer. magazine. His vice-chairman was saw their life's work falling apart felt

ther committee members were maker of the SS, Robert Ley, later

The Nazis decided on this partial back-down for various reasons. Views still differed within the party as to what to do about the Jews.

Economic misgivings prevailed, The Jewish sector could not be excised from the economy as a whole from one day to the next. If it were suddenly paralysed the entire German economy would have been

shaken to the foundations. Heed had to be paid to Hindenburg and the Nazis' coalition partners, who represented heavy industry.

A more important consideration was the reaction that could be expected

Part End

from abroad. The new rulers were most keen on being accepted by other Western countries.

World displeasure was evidently greater than the Nazis had expected. A declaration Mussolini made is of historical interest.

When the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Dr Sacerdoti, voiced anxiety about the position of the German Jews in an audience with the Duce, Mussolini expressed the hope that the situation would return to normal before long.

In New York 600 organisations submitted a mass petition to President ny's 500,000 Jews laid down their lives. Roosevelt calling on him to refer it to while in the sector of peaceful endeathe League of Nations, of which Gervour we have done our duty with all our many was still a member.

In Prague the Foreign Minister, Dr Benes, called for the extension of minority rights to protect the German Jews.

In London there was a debate in the House of Lords on 30 March in which The last day of March weighed heavi-Lord Cecil mentioned Britain's special position over its League of Nations evening Goebbels made a speech in the mandate in Palestine.

It was, he said, specially linked to the fate of the Jewish people.

The boycott was organised with Nazi thoroughness. Over night gangs of bill stickers glued posters with the word Jude on the premises of all. Jewish

At 10 a.m. on 1 April SA men in uniform were on guard outside Jewish premises all over Germany. They tried to prevent customers from entering and either photographed them or took their names and addresses.

Many photos were published in Der Stürmer with consequences that can be magined, SA guards at the gates of clinics stopped patients from going to Jew-

In Berlin the streets were full of people from the early morning. Everywhere uniformed Nazis went from house to house with red stickers proclaiming: "Jews! Beware! No Admission!"

In the course of the day shop windows were painted over in gigantic red and white letters proclaiming: "Down with the Jews!", "Don't Buy Here! Dangerl" and "Dirty Jow."

A foreign visitor later described his trip round Berlin:

"At that time no-one knew anything about Auschwitz but there was a feeling an earthquake had occurred. The Jews were without rights and protection, surrendered and outcasts, with no-one to whom they could appeal, and defenceless because only the other side had

"Mobs in brown uniforms patrolled the streets with big bowls of distemper to daub cartoons and disgusting stogans on shop windows."

An eyewitness report from Cologne

conveys some idea of what went on in

100 other German cities: "Jewish judges and attorneys were loaded on to dustcarts and paraded round town to be jeered at, while Jewish citizens were dragged round the city by platoons of SA men.

'Round their necks placards were hung proclaiming: 'I am a dirty Jew.' The Brown House in Mozartstrasse was filled with Jewish citizens. Those who emerged alive were forbidden ever to talk about the turture they had under-

Unerringly, unshakenly, Cardinal Faulhaber continued to give his muchheeded sermons in Munich: "Religious studies can now draw comparisons and are bound to say of the people on the Jordan: 'You outdid them all; among all the peoples of the Ancient World

you had the highest religious values." " The commandment Love Thy Neighbour was a Jewish one, he said. "I am convinced." he ended one of his sermons by saying, "that the tempest that is trying to make the Germans suspect the Bible of being a Jewish book and thereby destroying German cultural values will end in fostering greater love of the scriptures on the part of both major

Christian churches.* A drumroll of laws, regulations and administrative measures descended on German Jows, beginning with the ban

on Jews or part-Jews in the civil service. There was even a ban on using Jewish names to spell out words over the tephone when sending a telegram.

There were special visus in the passports of Jewish citizens and a regulation issued by the Nazi leaders in the Rhincland-Palatinate that Jews were only to be released from prison if two applicants went inside on their behalf.

One of many who spoke out in protest was Eleanor Rathbone, a suffragette and British MP. On 5 April she said at a protest meeting in Liverpool: "Even if the persecution of the Jews

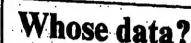
ready have fulfilled its purpose, albeit one different to what the Nazis have in mind. "They have taught the world to see this 'outburst of temperament' on the

were to stop here and now it would al-

part of the German people as a serious world threat. "Maybe the current sufferings of the Jews will serve mankind as a warning and help to prevent future, even more

painful suffering." Her words went unheaded and the tragedy of the German Jews was followed by tragedy for the world. In the Second World War 54 million people died.

(Kieler Nachsichten, 31 March 1983)



The Census Act spells out in detail how census data can be

Individual data without names may go only to government authories (federal, state and municipal) and then only if they need the infor-

The data can only be used for the purpose applied for. Private firms can receive statistical information if they handle projects that are in the

rooms as: a) owner, co-owner or holder of an

recipient, communal housing inhabi-

2. Are you a member of foreign armed forces, diplomatic or consular For freeholders and leaseholders.

5. Does the apartment have: kit-

b) What fuel, what source of heat is

7. How many rooms have a floor

b) number of commercially used

8) What is the total floor area of the

10. Is there a telephone in the apartment? In case of an unoccupied apartment, the owner of the building or his

How many months has the apartment been unoccupied? For the principal lessee.

b) Has the apartment been provided by the owner at a discount or free or has the rent been reduced due to advan-

. Type of building 2. Who is the owner, the person holding an option to buy or legales of

12. Completion of a

school/university?

has been completed:

the training relate to?

scribe in catchwords.

18. Predominantly used at

transport to get to work or star

19. Usual time needed to se

pleted training.

versity?

mate?

b) Duration of training?

Front runners

for the

next decade

espite the recession, there are still

that will do well in the 1980s.

growth products and processes

The Battelle Research Institute in

Frankfurt has picked out ten of a list of

250 technologies that will have a key

They are: robot/sensor technology,

industrial niaterials, surface technology,

recycling processes, genetic engineer-

ing, computer-supported design and

manufacture, biomass technology, tele-

communications, energy storage and

Among the features of such key tech-

nologies are their broad range of possi-

ble application, social impact, rationali-

sation leading to higher productivity

THE ECONOMY

Hanover Fair: the mood is better than for years

The Hanover Industrial Fair, the could pose a serious threat to an indusworld's largest and always a major try as dependent on exports as the Gerindicator of economic performance. will be watched even more closely this

Businessmen from all parts of the world expect the Fair to provide valuable information on Germany's econo-

Hanover cannot be taken as an accurate barometer of the economy. But it can provide a picture of the general

One thing is certain. The mood is better than for years. The question is: is the optimism warranted?

The chairman of Deutsche Bank thinks the mood is better than the actual state of the economy. Despite that, there are many indicators showing that this year will be better than last.

Many factors that matter to the entrepreneur have clearly improved.

According to Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pohl, Germany has adapted to the last oil price shock and the economy has weathered the worst of the re-

Even the most cautious of experts now no longer expect a further decline, anticipating growth rates of between zero and one per cent.

Granted, that is not much and, to make matters worse, even this minimal growth is in jeopardy.

World-wide protectionist trends especially in the USA and France -

sector is given as 24 jobs and in the

The industry was still reeling under

the shock of a 40 per cent decline in

housing orders between 1979 and 1981

tion orders dropped even more.

Hi The direct consequence was a severe

ment capacities.

1982 (1980: 1,041) and the work force

declined to just under 1.2 million.

dustry declined from 15 per cent in

1965 to just over five per cent at the end

of last year (compared with 21 per cent

The first trade fairs of the current

year have clearly shown that construc-

tion become more optimistic, largely

Orders for December and January (in

due to the continuing influx of orders.

real terms) outstripped those for the

for industry as a whole).

Liquid assets in the construction in-

omy out of the mire.

transport sector as 22.

around the corner...

worth DM24m.

man one.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Hanover being essentially an export fair, these protectionist trends will have a major bearing on it.

In addition, there are many structural problems that plague German industry, as evidenced by the shipbuilding crisis of the past few weeks.

And it is not encouraging to watch inept provincial politicians being more concerned with the media and their public image than with the crisis they are supposed to help solve.

The employment situation is as depressing as ever despite the fact that Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff says that the rise in unemployment might halt this summer.

Even so, taking stock of both the positive and the negative factors gives rise to a certain optimism - especially in the light of the bleak preceding years. But this does not warrant the exuberant mood of the business community.

This mood is almost exclusively due to the outcome of the general election in March which seems to have convinced business and the public that things will pick up again.

It has also become obvious that the German version of the policy pursued in France - which is now over - has not failed as dismally as its French counterpart.

What began with an unprecedented



reform suphoria ended with public despair and public finances in disarray.

The bleak mood of business at the time was evidently due to the fact that nobody had any faith in the Social Democrats ability to put their misguided economic and social policy back on an even keel - a faith even the Social Democrats themselves lacked.

The new coalition owes its election victory to the fact that the public feit that it would succeed in putting the economy back on its feet, that it would impart new, dynamism, create new structures instead of preserving obsolete ones and that it would enable German industry to remain competitive in the 1980s and 1990s.

"To do this, the present government will have to boost free enterprise and relieve the business community of the

intolerable burdens that have belying a company on the brink of osed on it.

atruptcy to get back on its feet by
This won't be achieved with projects that otherwise posed on it.

tion. But unless we bring mainfald not be implemented." back into play there will be madding wanting the agency's help to our woes — at least non-roll make an application. The applipreserve and increase the afficient would be checked for economic the citizen, thus helping a dechnological feasibility.

unemployment and provide and recommendation would be made

the positive mood in the life Land government.

The positive mood in the life Land government.

community, as evidenced by the possessor Löhn said his function was last minute exhibitors in the early warning system to prevent might be a bit premature. But signified investment."

is, it is an almost more impossible sees this role as: providing concator of this country's economic and expert information through than more tunnible data.

than more tangible data.

But this mood must also be involved in development of confidence.

Gerd Briggs prient projects and commissioning rethis web, the latter of the property of the companies involved in development projects and commissioning rethis web, the latter of the latter of the transfer

echnology from the laboratories to improved the construction in Professor Löhn is also to act as an

s set up an agency aimed at help-

iness take advantage of techno-

head of the new commission for

ansfer of technology in Stuttgart is

Velt that success would be measur-

y the projects designed for industry.

said in an interview: "Success is

Only public sector and rosdom in small and medium sized compa-

rily SPD) who have expressed fears that the new agency will simply add to the existing bureaucracy and that it will compete with existing institutions that fulfil the same function.

Professor Löhn repeatedly stressed

that he does not want his agency to be

part of the government bureaucracy. It

would be one of his main tasks to do

He rebuts critics and sceptics (prima-

away with red tupe and decentralise.

Bid to help firms get to

grips with technology

He told Die Welt that he regarded his agency as a complement to the existing innovation counselling services of the chambers of commerce and industry.

He sees his task in the collection and coordination of all available and the creation of a "permanent information

"The instant availability of highly qualified experts is a major part of the overall concept here."

Although he has only been in office for a few months, Professor Löhn has had extensive experience in the transfer of teclinology field, having been the rector of the Furtwangen Technical Academy where he created the unique "Furtwangen model" — which proba-bly played a major role in bringing about his appointment.

Under this model, a professor can be relieved of his teaching chores to enable him to work in industrial research and development.

One of the major advantages of the Furtwangen model is that it involves no special cost.

Professor Löhn: "What it amounts to is that we can swap lectures for technological work.

"The industrial companies that benefit from the scheme foot the bill for the employment of another lecturer to take the place of the one who has opted for industrial research."



Löhn said it was to the credit of Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Lothar Spath (CDU) that the agency was created.:He had realised that small and medium companies as well as universities had a vested interest in the close interplay that exists in the field of new

The non-partisan Professor Löhn. who has close personal ties with Spath. said Spath was prompted to establish the agency "because he wanted to go beyond a mere analysis of new techno-

What Spath had in mind is to strengthen the transfer of technology through an array of measures and make it a major part of government policy."

Professor Löhn underscores the fact that even before he was appointed to his present post the transfer of technology had functioned well in Germany's

He stresses the importance of such a well-functioning transfer of technology especially in Baden-Württemberg because of that state's large number of small and medium sized manufacturing

> Xing-Huo Kuo (Die Well, 31 March 1983)

Johann Löhn ... 'I'm an early warning

logies present themselves: · Robot and sensor technology influences manufacturing processes, making for sustained productivity increases

microprocessors.

and leading to new products. • New industrial materials help solve raw materials problems and open up new technical applications, as for instance through weight reduction. This applies, among other things, to ceramics and specialised plastics.

 New surface technology processes make it possible to influence the surface properties of a variety of materials."

 New recycling processes can convert such industrial waste as sludge and dust into new types of construction mate-

. Genetic engineering, which is part of biotechnology, will have its initial impact on medicine and pharmacouticals. In the long term it will also be used in agriculture for fertilising and plant protection.

Computer-supported design and manufacture is cooming at present with annual growth rates of 30 to 40 per

. Biomass technology is gradually making the use of new materials feasi-

 Developments in telecommunications will have a major impact on the branch networks of banks and shopping attitudes. Telecommunications will also change the structure of business operations and provide opportunities for work to be done at home.

• Energy storage will make the use of energy more economical.

 Microprocessors will lead to entirely new processes and products such as cheque cards complete with data storage banks.

Conditions for the introduction and development of some of these technologies are better abroad than in Germany.

Personnel computers, for instance, are almost exclusively made abroad, Hans Erhardt Schwerdtner, a Battelle

Institute staff member: "The provision of new jobs will depend on the innovative use of new technologies. It's up to us to decide whether these technologies will benefit our own or foreign compa-

Battelle Institute studies involving Baden-Württemberg's industry show that by 1990 the number of new jobs created by new technologies will be outstripped by the redundancies these technologies created at the rate of 4,000 to 6,000 a year."

(Saarbrücker Zellung, 5 April 1983)

Monstruction, the largest industry in Germany, is expected to do most of Construction industry expected the pulling in the effort to get the econ-According to the Bonn Housing Ministry, an increase in construction demand by DM10m generates orders

same period in the previous year by 28 The employment effect of a DMIm construction investment in the housing

The government investment subsidies Following the worst post-war recession in the construction sector, the de-

But due to the financial problems of local governments, public sector orders

But business in the past few years has been so bad that the construction indususe of capacities and increased productry, was initially sceptical towards indicators showing recovery to be just

same period in the previous year. Production rose by ten per cent.

and a 25 per cent decline in orders for commercial buildings. Road construc-

drop in the use of machine and equip-Insolvencies skyrocketed to 2,000 in helping construction.

The beneficial effect was further boosted by the slowdown in the rise of construction prices which in 1980 alone

Road construction prices have gone down in the past couple of months: Major boosts have also come from a

guarding 140,000 to 200,000 jobs and creating some new ones.

'As signs of recovery mount in most

tion volume over the past two years, production is expected to rise by two per cent in 1983.

pected from housing construction where planning permission and approvcd mortgages indicate a fairly steep rise

n the construction of private homes. also likely to increase, so thi the overall volume of housing construction could rise by four per cent after a five per cent decline in 1982.

The investment subsidies, improved depreciation provisions, the development of piped heating and the investments planned by the post office have

The Institute for Economic Personal In the Institute for Economic Personal Institute

tion in likely to continue to (1982:-5.6 %) due to budgetin traints. This is particularly som municipal projects that accord ow a job applicant shapes up at about 70 per cent of publicacts the interview is the most importtruction spending.

make industry contemplate hist prinator.

Questions asked did not necessarily

Moreover, the current round lective bargaining is not yet out construction industry. But assuming an average p

three per cent, the construction would receive an additional [8] putting a DM2bn strain on the due to the employers contribute the various social security funds

Chemists and business administra-8 Braduates represent the largest

applicants far outstrips the vacan-

Interview more important than qualifications'

group (30 per cent each). Another ten per cent is accounted for by other scienof the explicit, featured treat-

Though the personnel department is flooded with applications from economics graduates, there is a shortage of good people, says Schmidt Dorrenbach.
He says universities disregard indus-

Henkel is finding it more difficult to get chemists of a high enough standard. The proportion of academics in the company will continue to rise, says Schmidt-Dorrenbach.

executive can discuss his career prospects and wishes when he or she wants to. The company is guided by the principle that only people who identify themselves with its aims are motivated enough to have a future with it.

Henkel prefers to hire people it can train rather than those who have already been trained classwhere the building Training to the point where a person

becomes a useful executive takes about two years.

Schmidt-Dorrenbach stresses that anybody who wants to become an executive should have led people befodent organisation or a political group.

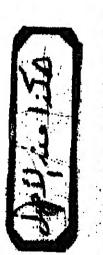
Another essential is at least one foreign language. People who have studied abroad have an edge.

Pay figures show it is worthwhile; a 28-year-old chemist fresh from university gets a starting salary of DM65,000 a year and a 25-year-old business administration graduate carns about

The chemist can rise to DM120,000

Up to 35 per cent of an executive's salary is accounted for by performance beyond the actual position held.

Hans Overberg



to pull the rest out

per cent across the board and by 57 per cent in the housing sector.

have also led to improved demand in the commercial sector:

mand has been rising again for the past The general improvement in demand after years of decline has led to a better

> In December and January, the hours worked in the actual construction industry were up 36 per cent against the

Though construction was hampered by February's cold weather, the use of equipment and machinery capacities now stands at 56 per cent, markedly

better than a year earlier. The improvement in the framework conditions has played a major role in

The main elements here were lower interest rates, especially for home mortgages. Interest; rates in this sector have dropped by four per cent to about eight per cent since 1981. The second level by

rose by ten cention and the state of the

number of promotional measures by the Bonn government, such as improved depreciation provisions, interest subsidies and public sector construction programmes, - especially for low-income

New rental laws favouring landlords have also lead to more construction investment by such classical investors as insurance companies.

The government measures are expected to generate the construction of an additional 70,000 to 100,000 housing units between 11983 and 1985, safe-

sectors of the construction industry, forecasts are becoming more positive. After a marked drop in the construc-

The most important stimuli are ex-

Commercial housing construction is

factor in hiring junior management, As in most other branches deleast in one leading chemicals com-

try, the recovery that now sets my in one teading enemicals coming the offing won't have an its of Schmidt-Dorrenbach, of Disselimpact on the employment site of based. Henkel, says that neither The use of production capacity individuals are major factor. Schmidt-Dorrenbach too many people on short such is the company's chief personal make industry contemplate him dinator.

Despite Improved prospects with his specialised field. There construction industry and is no hidden tests nor was the applipayrolls were pared down construction industry and is subjected to an interrogation. The during the recession, many consider themselves overland of the personnel department and there is also every likelihood of the personnel department and more people will be laid off in the personnel department and likelihood industry due to confine themselves domestic operation now the specialised truction industry due to confine themselves domestic operation now

earnings and due to the fact by figure for the global operation is

During his training period, the tyro in Dusseldorf alone, Henkel have insed this group of employees from \$20 1,633. some 75 to 100 new executive traiwho must have higher education, employed every year. The number

re, for example in the boy scouts, a stu-

The applicant must be willing to relocate if necessary. "It might sound like an imposition," says Schmidt-Dorrenbach, "to ask people who already have a family and a home of their own to go to Nigeria or Indonesia or some other place at the drop of a hat. But only people who are willing to give their utmost stand a chance of becoming execu-

DM50,000.

within five years.

. (Rheinlsche Post, 2 April 1983).

This article has been written by Karl Dietrich Bracher, Professor of Political Science and Contemporary History at Bonn University.

The division of Europe, which play-A ed such a painful part in contributing toward the emergence and development of the European Community, is for the Germans, and for them only, also a problem of national identity.

This was evident at an early stage: after the division of Germany and in the exciting disputes that marked the first years of the Federal Republic, especially the clashes between Konrad Adenauer and Kurt Schumacher

Yet even today, when circumstances have changed to such an extent, the problem recurs time and again, just as it did in the detente and post-detente era of the 1970s and 1980s.

The national implications of German policy toward Europe are self-evident in policy on Berlin and in the special relationship with the GDR, which for Bonn must fundamentally be seen in moral and legal terms in connection with keeping the German Question

But the Federal Republic is also in a special position when it comes to the increasingly topical question of Europe's

In respect of both its international political position and the international assessment of the German problem the concept of a uniform foreign policy pursued by the European Community is of some significance.

Unlike other Western states, be they members of the European Community. the Council of Europe or Nato, which

hand. It is edited by:

PERSPECTIVE

Divided Germany lives with a political ambivalence

extends beyond Europe, the Federal Republic is invariably vitally affected.

It is vitally affected as soon as a foreign policy role for Europe is as much as discussed as a further consequence of European integration, let alone in any way inplemented.

The issue has most recently arisen in connection with upsets in the relationship between Europe and the United States, but also on the Middle East or trade with the East Bloc.

There are three main reasons why the subject is of such vital importance to

1. The division of Germany, inseparably linked with the post-war order in Europe and the balance of the status quo in world affairs, rules out consistent national foreign policies by either West or East Germany, neither of which are in a position to pursue them.

2. Control over the German problem, which was a crucial concern of all powers after the Second World War, has been resolved by means of integration in international bodies.

One of the ideas behind the European Coal and Steel Community was to transform negative into positive control, and this integration has led to a special international disposition or national self-restraint in German foreign and military policies.

From the Berlin Question, which is one for the Allies, to the problem of (nuclear) armament, German policies remain dependent on international considerations and supranational Integra-

3. The Federal Republic has gained increasing importance, but at the same time dual statehood has been consolidated and the GDR has gained worldwide recognition beyond the framework of the East Bloc and of enforced integration in Eastern Europe.

Between them these factors have, especially over the past few years, raised the issue of how capable West Germany is of action and, specifically, how much actual power it wields and what power politics it is in a position to pursue both inside and outside the Euro-

These issues have gained strikingly in ntensity and urgency, in respect of both economic, military and foreign policies.

One needs only to recall the part Helmut Schmidt played at Western summit conferences, the part played by West German detente policy in the development of East-West ties and the economic weight pulled by Bonn in North-South ties.

The problem of a European-integraled foreign policy is, in the circumstances, of greater importance to the Germans than to any other country that still enjoys unbroken nation-statehood und is not persistently suspected of revisionism or of power politics old or new.

These are suspicions that can be resurrected time and again whenever German policies grow inconvenient to its

They can also be resurrected whenever Germany's role in safeguarding and stabilising the West is to be undermined, as recent Soviet offers and pressure in connection with natural gas and armaments have shown.

So much for the accusation, often heard, that it is all very well for the Germans to talk when they have visions of transcending nation-state policies and leaving behind General de Gaulle's Europe of fatherlands, which also huppens to be a Europe of nations.

True, divided Germany stands alone (alongside Korea) beyond the bounds of nation-state normality that is still the rule in world affairs.

But there is also another side to the coin, one that has proved a problem for West German policies ever since the days of Konrad Adenauer.

German policies are at odds with the demand for national reunification. Every time German foreign policy is subordinated to supranational considertions all-German policy is subjected to

So for Germany too the relationship

Germany too has to forgo its national identity whenever nation-state foreign policy is relativised and the concept of individual state sovereignty is challeng-

This frequently happens in the conlext of overlapping tendencies in international politics and the confrontation between social and political systems and their values.

Behind it there lies the worldwide clash between democracy and dictatorITHE ENVIRONMENT

esperate hunt for 'missing' poison: those who know where it is won't say

ny-one drums of dioxin, the pojn that contaminated the town of in northern Italy in 1976, have neared" somewhere in Europe. people know what has happenthe drums. But they are not say-Most people are now wondering w strong commercial interests d how weak, by contrast, govern-

problem of a final repository

ic wate containing dioxin is one

eenly interests both the authorities

We," the statement continued,

vironmental tragedy in Seveso and

the public," the Swiss chemicals A borderline case. facturer Hoffmann-La Roche has

ship, a clash that overrides may appreciate this concern." Well it national power politics.

national power politics. Sht. It is the parent company to This fundamental state of rom the missing drums in the final which there has been no charglysis belong. the major decisions taken in the followann-La Roche subsidiary Gibral and the final state of the table. half of the 1940s is increasing dan, of Geneva, is the owner of Iccalled into question as one griss, the company responsible for the hands over to another.

Illusions old and new about the missing drums of dioxin. ble Third Way or alternative to be years ago, on 10 July 1976, a ny's (and Europe's) ties with the exploded at a Seveso factory refuse to be guided by the refer the basic ingredient for deodo-and lessons to be learnt from the sprays was being mixed. About two nal and appearement policis params of dioxin escaped. 1930s and 1940s.

Attempts are being made by tople and the countryside, in toxic and right-wing extremists to usuate powder. People suffered from movements and movements oun complaints and lifelong disfigurecivilisation to revive German lism and upset the applecan commitment to the West.

To some extent this is whate done in the peace movement.

In effect it is nothing more! version to the fateful era of me power politics, which still prothe world at large.

Only in Western Europe ha superseded by a supranational? cooperation and integration the fully is the shape of things to a

What goes in the guise (old a of neutral, national and peaces in reality a threat to peace, o for the Germans.

Only within the framework national policies, not to mentirity system that imposes deliai on Soviet supremacy in Europs German Question be kept open

As for the past three and a le ades the German Question have any immediate prospect solved, but at least it is still

Freedom and democracy had maintained at least in West 6 leaving hopes that the power of tion of the free world will com wield its effect.

The European nation-state sa exaggerated view of autonomy. man version of which came tustgrophic cropper, may, a Czempiel put it, be merely and result of history.

It may be worth keeping. 4 idering and in need of reliev quote Czempiel again, but it is haps, the telos, or completion, o

Freedom, peace and the d of force are supreme values of that are most likely to be amidthin an international framework Karl Dietrich Box

(Das Parlament, 3 144)

ment by sores and ulcers. New-born babies were disfigured.

The chemists took the same attitude then that they have done this time. They knew nothing, saw nothing, smelt nothing and were at pains to emphasise that there was nothing seriously amiss.

No-one was evacuated until the poison started to have an effect. That was not until 17 days after the leak.

For six years the Italians were left holding the baby: 41 drums of toxic waste consisting of 300 grams of dioxin and 2.2 tonnes of mud and sand from

Then the first moves were made that led to their "disappearance." They began with La Roche discreetly requesting a Mannesmann subsidiary in Italy to help.

The Mannesmann subsidiary got in touch with a one-man Swiss firm indirectly associated with La Roche that made contact with a French road haulier with whom it was on good terms.

The French haulier declared the contents of the drums as TCDD, dioxin's proper Latin abbreviation, and drove them over the border into France.

The customs officers failed to smell a

rat. The truckload was accompanied by Luigi Noe, the Italian senator who chaired the Seveso commission of in-

Once the cargo was over the border he doubtless breathed a sigh of relief. Italy was rid of the poison. Unfortunately, that was the last anyone saw of

No-one has any idea (or admits to having any idea) of its whereabouts, but that has not prevented it from making headline news.

People are worried. The French, tipped off by Greenpeace, have located the truckload's papers. At the time of writing they have held the haulier in prison for a fortnight, but he refuses to say where he took the drums.

Hoffmann-La Roche have had plenty to say on the subject but the fact remains that no-one is letting on where the drums are.

They may be well and truly buried in a quarry somewhere in Europe. They may have been incinerated. They may he in France or have been dumped at Schönberg in the GDR.

They may be in Hesse or in Schleswig-Holstein. Governments hotly deny any such allegations, while everyone concerned is tightlipped.

No-one has the drums and those who did handle it are not saving.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is doubtless worried, und not without justification, that the public will feel talk of environmental protection is a laughing stock.

He is bound to be worried about his

own reputation as the Cabinet Minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Having said that European governments cannot allow themselves to be dealt with in this way, he cuts a helpless figure in comparison with the gigantic chemical corporations and their many small-fry aides.

Herr Zimmermann's means of checking shipment and storage of "special waste" such as highly toxic dioxin have been shown up as paper tigers.

European Community guidelines on toxic and dangerous waste have been in force for five years but they are only as good as the way in which they are en-

The law as it stands in Germany, the Waste Disposal Act, is fine. The only drawback is that its writ only extends to the German border, which might possibly be where the missing drums gave the authorities the slip.

The provisions of the Waste Disposal Act, it seems, do not apply to toxic waste that is merely in transit.

So the GDR, which is so keen to earn foreign exchange, is strongly suspected of having taken delivery of the drums in transit via the Federal Republic. But it strongly denies the charge.

It has taken the missing 41 drums to show who is who in Europe, Commercial interests are all-powerful; governments are powerless.

Social Democrat Volker Hauff, a former Bonn Research and Transport Minister, has the emphasis right in his question tabled in the Bundestag.

In it he refers to both waste disposal and waste prevention. Would it not be simpler just to ban the manufacture and use of substances such as dioxin?

In Germany it is used in wood preservatives and has been authorised until 1985 by the Federal Health Office for further use in weedkillers.

So it is in daily killer use, but do we

North Sea fleet poorly equipped to handle any oil slick

German companies and the Bonn government are keen to do what they can to help mop up the gigantic oil slick in the Persian Gulf.

But they are poorly equipped to cope with any serious oil pollution even at home on the North Sea coast. A mere three mop-up ships are available.

One is the Thor, based in Wilhelmshaven, the North Sea oil terminal. It is 25 metres long and eight metres wide,

MORGEN

except when it is opened like a jackknife to mop up oil.

It is then 30 metres wide and the surface carpet of oil and water is pumped

The water is then pumped out of the tanks, leaving the oil for disposal. But experts feel the Thor, which is privately. owned, is not large enough to sail to the Gulf and back without undue risk.

The OESK 1, a Cuxhaven-based catamaran, is felt to be totally unsuitable for this purpose because it can only be used in port or immediately off-shore.

Besides, its capacity is inadequate. It recently took five days to mop up a mere three tonnes of oil.

The only ship that is at all auitable for sailing to the Persian Gulf is the Scharhörn, a former 840-grt supply ship bought in December 1980 and fitted out with sweeping arms.

These arms are 12 metres long and reach out from the side of the ship to take on water and oil for pumping into the ship's tanks.

Even if it were agreed inprinciple to send the Scharhorn out to the Middle East a host of details would need to be settled before sailing.

The decision would need to be approved by a coordinating committee set up to supervise operations along the German coast.

Coast are shared, with Bonn paying-50 per cent Lower Saxony 25 per cent, Schleswig-Hoistein 18 per cent, Hamburg five per cent and Bremen two per

Lower Saxony is evidently already in environmental experts have mixed feel-

They feel it might be a welcome onportunity of putting their facilities to the test in a large-scale emergency and seeing whether a ship of this kind is of any real use in such circumstances. But at the same time there might be an oil slick in the North Sea while the ship is away in the Middle East, leaving Germany unable to cope with the pollution.

Gerhard Puhl is the most experienced

Continued on page 10

Politics at first hand

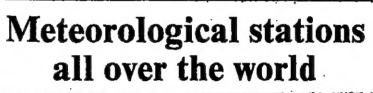
Detailed information is what you need to hold your own in debate about politics and international affairs. Detailed information must back up your political viewpoint. AUSSENFOLITIK provides this information you need at first

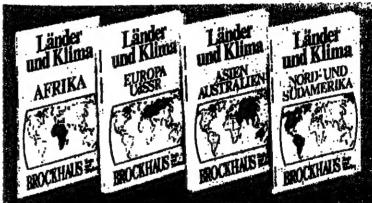
Kurt Georg Kiesinger ::Kiaus Ritter Heimut Schmidt Richard von Weizsäcker

Up-to-the-minute contributions, all aspects of foreign policy brief you swiftly and reliably on political affairs. You gain an insight into context and back-AUSSENPOLITIK — a year's subscription costs DM 50 plus

INTERPRESS Verlag GmbH

Holsteinischer Kamp 14 · D-2000 Hamburg 76 Federal Republic of Germany





supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

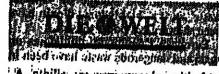
North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80: Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wlesbaden I

ZOOLOGY

Lots of tiny problems in filling in the ant census



nthills are very popular with for-Acsters. Ants car other insects and are specially bred to do the job in larger

'Zoologists have for years kept an eye on them: as textbook examples of social insects, but scientists are still only beginning to understand them.

Above all, they know very little about how ant society works, and oddly enough the experts know least about the commonest, most widespread and conspicuous variety.

It is the red ant, which builds anthills up to two metres tall, and the red ants are out in force right now sunning themselves near their hills.

Wilizburg entomologist Klaus Horstmann is the first scientist ever to have carried out a reliable census of an ant-

The population of an anthill, it seems, can be well over a million.

Scientists have been trying for over a century to count the number of ants in an anthill. They usually dug the hill up and counted the number of ants inside.

Another approach is to take samples from the dome of the hill or from the paths the ants use from the anthill to nearby sources of food.

They include paths to trees where the ants tend colonies of greenfly that provide a regular supply of honeydew.

The ants are such good greenfly farmers that forest beekeepers find honey yields are much higher in areas with a dense population of red ant colonies,

Their honey comes from the honeydew secreted by greenflies, the honeydew that is the reason why the ants take such care looking after them.

Using these conventional methods of ant-counting ant colonies have been found to number from several hundred to over 100,000 insects.

Anthills populated by red ants were felt, to have populations of up to 140,000. But these figures have always seemed very much on the low side.

There can be little doubt that there are more red ants per anthill than any other variety, with the possible exception of the Alpine anti-which occurs at altitudes of about 800 metres and highar, or distinces with miles over a of the even

Dr. Horstmann recently carried out a detailed census of red ants in an area near Schweinfurt where red ants have been investigated for some time.

... He used all manner of new methods, aking into account everything that is so far known about the social and habitational behaviour of the anti-

a ants, for instance, only works outside, collecting food. Others only work inside the anthill looking after the queens, of which there can be over 1,000 speed dod content to them.

Inside the anthill the insects are by no means evenly distributed, They are mainly found in specific living quarters. the exact size of which is not yet exactly

known. B. Charles to the death of the c. size where the temperatures yary consist derably, as they have to if young ants are to be brought up in ideal conditions. in the outer sections temperatures are

between 16 and 20 degrees centigrade in the hot season. They are where the eggs are stored until larvae hatch from

The larvae need temperatures of about 21 degrees or over if they are to grow properly, and these higher temperatures are to be found in the interior of

When the larvae turn into chrysalises (from which the insect finally hatches) temperature must be even higher! preferably between 28 and 30 degrees.

Temperatures in this range are maintained in a small core of the anthill by means of heat transfer from the metabolism of worker ants.

Both outside and inside ants must be counted if an anthill census is to be reasonably accurate. So you have to know, for instance, when the outside ants are

You also need to know what propor-tion of the total population they make up and the population density in the various temperature zones of the anthill.

Dr Horstmann developed new methods to get at the facts. He designed soft, perforated PVC drawers that were inserted into the anthill before the ants

started rebuilding it in spring.

The ants used them, and in summer when they were in full use as housing units they were opened to count numbers in various sections of the hill; . .:

A thousand anta at a time were marked and spread throughout the anthill. A few days later 1,000 more were caught and marked.

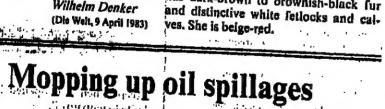
From the number that had been marked the first time round inferences were drawn as to the total population of the anthill.

The ants tried to hoodwink the census by nibbling the paint from each other's backs, but enough remained for long enough to arrive at conclusions.

. The count of marked outside worker ants parmitted conclusions as to their number in relation to the total population and their average working hours

In the course of a year the ants supply the colony, with six million prey and nearly 160, litres of honeydew., Oddly. enough, the calorie count of the honeydew is three times that of the insects they bring back and bear and and the

Wilhelm Denker (Die Welt, 9 April 1983)



Continued from page 9 days if

private businessman in Hamburg when A Malli the Little of it comes to mopping up oil slicks. He helped to mop up oil leaked by the tanker Afran Zenith in the port of Hamburg in 1981, the second

He is extremely sceptical about what Germany can do to lend a hand in the Persian Gulfa : affector to the data to the contract

we all talk in glowing terms about There are also areas in anthills of this. the sheikhs see what we really he they will stone us to death! At the state of

Equipment available in the Federal Republic of Germany, he says, from mop-up ships to seconied overflow

skimmers, stands little chance very effective in handling such a gigan-

this was a special case.

veterinary medicine.

womb of a strange mother.

an entirely different species.

ment at Munich University faculty of

Only about 800 to 1,000 bunteng

cattle still live in their natural habitat,

the forests of South-East Asia. They are

the most colourful cattle there are both

has dark-brown to brownish-black fur

The buil and the cow are as different

in colour combinations and patterns.

The only really promising prospect he can see is to commandeer the many supertankers mothballed in the Persian

If they were to be pumped full of oil and water about two per cent of oil would remain on board after the water had been pumped out again.

At 100,000 tonnes a time, which would be no trouble for a supertanker, that should account for 2,000 tonnes of bil per tanker.

> Thomas Wolgast (Mannhelmer Morgon, 12 April 1983)



Mother and child doing well,

ox, on 21 March. It may well be a day one calf a year at most. No-one knows whether the cow was

surprised as she licked her offspring clean. Cows seldom know nowadays

who the fathers of their culves are, but This particular cow was not even the ovum every three weeks. But lestra.
bryo fails to tuke root in the state advised von Karajan to become a banteng caif's mother. She belongs to The idea was that of Wolfgang Lampeter of the animal husbandry depart-

bryos to a young and fertile to the consequences of the advice were cow that undergoes the pregnant traching both for you Karajan and The banteng cow from whith the world of music.

He is the first man to transplant, by non-operational means, embryos from one species of cattle to another and have them go through pregnancy in the The staff at Hollabrunn Zoo, Munich, had no difficulty in deciding on a name for the calf: E.T., short for embryo

appearance as in the bird world. He

mother.

The vet injected the embryois at 75-year-old to be preparing to take wombs of various host-come discopter pilot's licence.

not perform an operation at the lits probably not wrong to say that in New York two years ago.

There the vets transplanted the licencian — though technicians bryos in a lengthy operation to be preparing to take womb of a domestic black-the base lechnician — though technicians bryos in a lengthy operation to be known to miscalculate.

Womb of a domestic black-the base of two Karajan's miscalculations cow. The gaur, a species of or the list joining the Nazi Party at an ing some of the mountain just by stage. Though this befored his clean.

nich Zoo, would very much like an increase in the number of Pas

Agnelies Furthmay

THE ARTS

Von Karajan: ambitions still to be fulfilled

erbert von Karajan, who once Festival and the reopening of the Baydescribed conducting music as the d's most beautiful profession,

has described facing his orcheston in hand, as "the acme of hap-" ... provided the musicians give effectionist what he expects of

as far back as 1938, after he had cted Wagner's Tristan and Isolde. so ninned the label. Wunder Karamiracle Karajan) on him. The label duck, and von Karajan does not

at pre-war critic might not have all that wrong, provided one detifies the term "miracle," taking it

In fact, everything about this son of a aburg surgeon, his career and the efhe has had on the music world, is

They carry their young for roughour. And by the time he was ten he and a half months, which may his first public performance as a Many small herds in zoos of twas Bernhard Paumgartner, the di-

ageing animls that have not a sor of the Salzburg Mozarteum, who gasped that von Karajan's idea of Older banteng cows can simplish could not be realised with two lised. Their ovaries produce and a plano but only with an or-

ductor. He did, and later called it The number of offspring man the best piece of advice ever given

bryos were taken was given at whatever the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state it thoroughly, with a perfectionent. So she produced not one was drive, with indomitable persevented to the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state of the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state of the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state of the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state of the conductor tackles, he mones in her fodder before the state of the conductor tackles.

heat. So she produced not one will start with indomitable perseve30 ova.

The week-old fertilised eggs digit planning his campaign.

copically small cells, were a defere opting for music once and for from the cow by the vet.

At the same time as the basic engineering in Vienna; and he has to was fed extra hormones so was a day retained a strong affinity for all varian domestic cow to ensure the same time as the same table explains his open-mindedness veloped satisfactorily at the same table explains his open-mindedness veloped satisfactorily at the same table explains his open-mindedness veloped satisfactorily at the same table explains. This is extremely important the country to the most up-to-date recording the host-cow must have at least the chnologies. It also explains his factory a home for the ovum at the fast cars, bouts and aircraft.

You Karaian is probably the world's

ing some of the mountain jury stage. Though this helped his rise India, is likewise almost extinct thing the Nazi era, it caused him all targest surviving wild ox.

It remains to be seen whether thins in the world of music — positransfer will prove a successful this commensurate with his genius — que for ensuring the survival of the

endangered species, immediately after his political absorbered are substantial different in 1947 he was put in charge of Henning Wiesner, the director which second rate Wiener Symphoni-

Within a short time, he turned it from locre into one of the best. The Przewalski horse is the partie into one of the best.

species of wild horse. There who for a resumed rise to the top. He osequently conducted in Salzburg, lan, Edinburgh, Berlin, Covent Gar-Die Zeit in London, at the Vienna Bach

routh Festival.

After the death of Wilhelm Furtwängler, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra elected him its chief conductor

But even this position, then one of the most coveted, was not enough.

Something - some demon perhaps - drove him to seek more laurels. He became the director of the Salzburg Festivals, the Vienna State Opera and the German section of Milan's La

He also strengthened still further his positions of power in the recording studios of TV stations and record companies. He staged operas and gave guest performances world-wide.

Maestro von Karajan thus became a maestrissimo, a musical emperor and a major economic factor for the recording industry with more than 700 recordings to his credit by the end of the 1970s.

Those were the heady days of expansion when critics accused him of complicity in a drive to commercialise music for personal gain,

Von Kurajan sees it differently. For him, music is a message to be taken to the people - us many people as possible. And it is for this reason that he is so interested in the new media.

He frequently points to the fact that a New Year's Eve concert of the Berlin Rhilharmonic he conducted in 1977 was attended by a few thousand people at

best; but that the music reached more than 100 million via television.

"Had I wanted to convey the message to that number of people in a concert hall, I would have had to conduct for three lifetimes - evening after even-

This is exactly how many people see t, especially the world-wide von Karaian community.

Those who make up this community are fascinated by the gracefully wiry man who always conducts with closed eyes for the sake of concentration. These people have become addicted

to what can only be called the special Karajan Sound which the Berlin Philharmonic permits him to coax out of it more patiently than any other orchestra.

The orchestra members have long ignored the fact that the sensualism of his interpretation is not necessarily the key with which to open all musical Gardens of Eden.

When conducting Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms, von Karajan frequently skims over the deeper layers of music - though with enchanting beauty at times.

Changed and, as he himself says, cleansed by several severe illnesses, von Karajan now readily concedes this. He now calls the frenzy with which he jetted from one music metropolls to ahother insanity. He doesn't do it any

In a recent interview with the illustrated weekly Stern, he admits that his interpretations had been too much al Tresco and that much of what he did lacked depth.

But - puradoxically - he also defends the integrity of his music against his own followers who, having succumbed to his charisma, long contented themselves with the calculated technical perfection of you Karajan auphony.



Turned medicority into excellence... Horbort von Karajan,

(Photo: Deutsche Grammophon) He meant it when he said that his illnesses had cleansed him, and he should be taken soriously. He had learned to be sparing with his energy, and he now pays more attention to the deeper meaning than to the surface lustre.

He now more frequently succeeds in penetrating to the innermost core of a piece of music. This applies not only to Bruckner to whom he has always had an affinity, and not only to Wagner, whose imperious romanticism has always struck a chord with him.

Nor does it apply only to Sibelius. it also applies to Gustav Mahler, into whose works he started delving in earnest a few years ago.

'Herbert von Karajan fears that he might run out of time to conduct and record all of Mahler's symphonies: five are still to be done. " "

The music world hopes that he will achieve this goal.

Hellmut Kotschenfeuther (Der Tagesspiegel, 3 April 1983)

A peter Ludwig has sold a collection of about 200 mediaeval manuscripts to the J. Paul Cletty Museum in Malibu,

The price has not been disclosed, but the value of the collection is estimated at DM100m:

Ludwig also owns an extensive collection of art of all kinds and periods, from the Ancient World to the 1980s.

Over the years his collection has become the largest private collection in

He once described it as a part of himself and certainly regards it as a social obligation extending far beyond the constitutional obligations property ownership entails.

But he also looks on it as room for manocuvre in the power game and a means of satisfying personal ambition.

Successful men who have no children of their own are often keen on other means of making their names live on. Ludwig, like many others, is a freeman of cities and the holder of honorary degrees. He is even an honorary professor.

But his speciality is having museums named after him. When he presents museums with large parts of his collection he stipulates that the museum must be renamed.

There are three museums already, in Anchen and Cologne, that bear his name.

He has always felt the need to collect beautiful things. As a schoolboy he was interested in first editions of famous books.

He is 57 and was born in Koblenz. His family owned a chalk factory, He read law at Mainz University but soon switched to art history and began collecting works of art."

Getty museum buys DM 100m manuscripts



Peter Ludwig ... substitute for chil-(Photo: Brigitte Friedrich)

Just after the war he felt a sensation of excitement to be able to buy works of art for oneself. He was already interested in contemporary art and wrote a PhD theses on Picasso.

But his personal preference was for the Expressionists - until they were priced even out of his market.

At university he met his wife-to-be. Irene, who was heir to one of the largest family firms in the Rhineland."

His wife shared his interest in collect-

ing, and they both began, carefully counting the cost, to buy works of art they liked: from Greek vuses to Delft

But the cornerstone of his enormous collection, which is now housed in museums between Paris und Dresden (but mainly in Auchen and Cologne), continued as ho saw it to be modern art.

Contrary to the generally held view, he is convinced that people are only ca-pable of a considered judgement on works of art and artists of their own ge-

But he wants to influence arts policy and to force the authorities to join for-

He has been insensitive to the difficulties the bureaucratic machine has in reaching decisions and has failed to appreciate constitutional reservations. He lacked patience.

As a result his good intentions soon carned him more criticism than praise.
He is piled by the treatment he has been given by the media.

He has been inordinately upset since scrapping plans for a Ludwig Foundation last summer.

But it will not have been vengeance that prompted him to sell his most priceless treasures, his collection of mediaeval manuscripts, to the Getty Museum in California and go back on his original intentions.

Financial considerations will doubtless have been paramount. He needs to raise funds for his firm that will later benefit an entirely private Ludwig Foundation.

But before this happens he will be able to open a new museum in Cologne that is currently under construction. Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1983)



rankfurt now has a Charlie Chaplin museum. It comprises about 5,500 pieces and 350 books assembled by a Darmstadt engineer, Wilhelm Staudin-

It is ironic that Frankfurt is spending more than DM100m on a museum centre on the south bank of the River Main yet possibly the most original museum of all is costing it nothing.

The Chaplin museum is in where the city's first post-war film club was housed. Film historian Paul Sauerlaender kept his film archives in this building. He died two years ago and Frankfurt bought the contents for the proposed German film museum.

This made room for the Chaplin col-

It costs nothing to go into the 50year-old villa in Eschersheim, a Frankfurt suburb. It is now the city's smallest and cosiest museum.

The little man with the eyes of a child peering out from beneath a bowler hat is presented lovingly and with attention

His distinctive moustache, his worn and baggy trousers, his old shoes and his cane; the cane that served the greatest comic genius of the century as a magic wand.

Chaplin was a tragicomic screen hero everyone, young and old, rich and poor, understood and loved: not Charlie the man but Charlie the artificial character his inventor spent decades perfecting.

Here in Frankfurt the screen character is still very much alive and not just administered by the men who look after

They are Frank Sauerlaender, a relative of the film historian's, and Wilhelm Staudinger, the 40-year-old collector.

> Für Ihre Immobilienund Kapitalien-Anzeigen in Deutschland:

Die Große Kombination

Pour votre publicité d'immobilier et de capitaux en Allemagne:

La Grande Combinaison

Para anuncios de inmobiliaria e inversiones en Alemania:

For your real estate and investment advertising in Germany:

The Great Combination

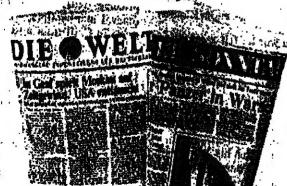
Per i Vostri annunci di immobili e investimenti in Germania:

La Grande

Para os seus anúncios de imóveis e investimentos na Alemanha:

La Gran A Grande Combinación Combinação





THE CINEMA

Modern Times, old memories: Charlie Chaplin in Frankfurt

in 1977 aged 88.

showcases of sheet music.

duct and cut his own footage.

The 350 books about Chaplin are laid out on open shelves in the gaily-coloured alcove of an art nouveau window. They are an irresistible invitation to

Among them is a Belgian PhD thesis on Chaplin, comics, children's books and books in languages from as far afield as China.

One striking exhibit is a screenplay by poet Ivan Goll illustrated by Fernand Leger. There are also Chaplin cartoons by Frans Masereel.

The walls are lined with photos, programmes and cover pages of international newspapers and magazines featur-

Above all there are posters. Staudinger bought one of the most recent additions to his collection about a year ago

Chaplin is making a major comeback in mainland China. Interest is also being shown in the Soviet Union.

Downstairs there is a vest-pocket cinema seating 25 where all available Chaplin films can be seen.

They range from Making A Living. his earliest short film dating back to 1914, to A King in New York, a fullength film made in 1957.

By then Chaplin had already been living for four years on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

Exhibits come from a film library

items such as 100 early Russian films. There can hardly be a collection to

rival it for its range and quality of Ger-

It was opened on 30 November 1963, nearly 20 years ago. In its first year 7,600 cinemagoers cannot really be said to have flocked to the 150 performan-

This year the entire programme could rely solely on the museum's own stock of prints, Patalas says, "if we found we

the place for them this year. One print in three will be taken from the museum's own archives.

DM30,000 for showing them.

"We now have shows daily." he says well.

By the beginning of this year average attendance was up to 130 per showing: 165 is a full house, which is virtually impossible in a city like Munich which has so many cinemas,

"We just buy films," Patalas says, Initially the museum bought screenplays, still photos and other documents, which Effigies of Charles Charles around: life-sized in cardba smiling miniature in marzin

He can be burnt as a School newspapers: insight dance as a string pupper, ber ed as a jumping jack, run und Modern Times as a music bor

packs of cards, coffee cuprek should take a look at school newstee shirts and badges, salt alers, says Björn Engholm, former

m Education Minister. Staudinger bought the light is one way of getting at least a ge-collection at flea markets a stilled of what young people think, world and in junk and and one article wants to be educational. from Japan to the United Salah entitled "Who Was Thomas Alva

The result is the unusual standard entired by the leftist an unusual hobby, a collection toonist Gerhard Seyfried.

a tribute to the man weriter that another newspaper, an article dersch called the most majorer the destructive headline "No Fudian the world has ever seen to presents some constructive and sitive ideas on the suicide of a stu-

(Deutsches Allgemeiers same paper also has the usual

Munich museum's unrivalle herica's arms policy. German classics collection students considers important. They also indicate how much toler-

Museum at all. It is a cinemaunich's film museum isn't really a theque, says curator Enno Patalas, because it shows films. However it was called a museum because that's what tradition demanded.

After 40 years in films he left the

United States in 1953 after having been

accused by McCarthyites of being a

He died in Vevey, on Luke Geneva,

Down in the smaller and more inti-

mate rooms of the Frankfurt museum

you can seen Chaplin's harmonium and

Charlie was not just an actor and di-

rector; he also composed his own film

music and preferred to sing, dance, con-

With a harmonium like this one, a

notice explains, Chaplin worked up the

right atmosphere for making his films.

A record-breaking 65,000 people visited the museum, which is housed in the municipal museum buildings, in 1982, and there was plenty to sec.

consisting of 800 prints; including rare

man classics, and hardly a retrospective of German films abroad is held without prints on loan from Munich.

The museum has a unique collection of all Hitchcock's films, including all the 20 TV films he directed.

ces; the average attendance was 51.

couldn't pay to hire films,"

If anyone is interested in seasons of films by Jean Eustache, Pier Paolo Pasolini and Marcel Pagnol, Munich is

When Patalas took over at the museum 10 years ago his annual budget included DM30,000 for buying films and

He has since had up to DM200,000 a year for buying films, while Munich's contribution towards muse has increased fourfold.

A decade ago film showings averaged less than one a day. The annual number has increased from 22 to nearly 800.

with satisfaction, "and in summer there is a special programme that has done

especially as the prices he has an prints have reached astronomic (Aligenieine Zeitung Maint 1 197

the museum's work.

und projectors for sitent films

for sound and vision. No most

uside for catalogues or a house?

He regrets not being able to Pil

attention to publicity, especially

He would also dearly like more attention to silent file

tionists.

plaints about drink vending machthat don't work, and an analysis of

e and freedom of opinion schools

is what is planned by the Gentow students. The question is: can stuMuseum in Frankfurt. It nowspapers deal with sensitive
The Frankfurt museum is despicts and put forward views the
next year. Incipal does not approve of?
Patalus decided that Music Pillory them. Teachers are no idols
specialise. It was the only with heaven. You are a power — a
archives and institutions were all one today and a bigger one topay any attention to the mustarrow," Kurt Tucholsky told the ediPrints are housely for the distance of payments in Prints are bought for slot of a banned student newspaper in

Prints are bought for slot of a banned student newspaper in to trade with other archives. 129:

ago no-one was really into that even the support of Tucholsky prints of the new wave Gemes of other well known writers did not it was Patalas who embadding the young editor from being exventure, beginning by collect led from school just before graduably what were then fringe distroit.

as Schroeter, Praunhelm and Student newspapers in the immediate lie asked Schlöndorff to as the war era were modelled on Americical print of Young Talanta symples and death schwarziba with

clean print of Young Törks is examples and dealt primarily with was keen to have a spotter stand school events. Things did not such a major film, and only lings in the 1950s.

prints were still going the rouse A letter Chancellor Konrad Ade-Another field in which has her wrote to the editors of one newscialises is international film the gives an idea; "You should steer from Renoir to Chaplin. The strof day-to-day politics. It is enough has 150 films in stock that or experienced men and women deal this category and its curator within."

Trends, directors and generate to an end in the late 1960s and then be featured in a wide rate it 1970s when secondary school stu-The third speciality is Gent its selzed upon such controversial to-sics, such as Ernst Lubisch at as the Vietnam War, sex, drugs and Lang. Reconstructing prints of draft. This was also the time when major classics is an important student body started using the news-the museum's work.

In painstaking detail as confection authority and the faculty.

possible (and as good as partial was followed by a period when print of Lang's Metropolis is a schildrent press dropped out of the together. The cinema itself is not give the movement of today has shifted its attention in striking a balaste witles away from school and only showing films and collection to of them are reflected in the stuhas quadrophonic stereo, Cinema to press.

The emphasis is on the best pers insignificant. The 1,300 or so in-or sound and vicion. No most readent student newspapers account a total circulation of three million Instead Patalas has on his proces - anything but a negligible

urchivist, two film restorers and antity means that these papers pigh at longer intervals - reach as my readers as the commercial youth financial outlook seems unlited with Bravo in the vanguard.

but the 11,000 young editors, mostly the upper grades of secondary ool, are nevertheless an ephemeral

The last scientific study of the stuportions. Hanns-Jochen Karallin's Free University, showed that

into youthful minds Charlie is on matchborn, nybody who wants to know what lighters and packets, lellest makes secondary school students was to "raise the social consciousness of wards and packets, lellest makes secondary school students."

of youth and represent its interests." An opinion survey among the readers showed that they not only wanted the papers to guard their interests; they also wanted them to help them cope with various problems a young person's life brings with it.

This blend of political information and personal problems (friendship, sex, worry about the future) is still typical of today's student press.

One thing that is defunct now is the student press in which the principal took the ultimate responsibility and which only occasionally mildly mocked the teachers, with the student body as a whole still regarding itself as part of the "school family."

Today's student press is more concerned with the outside world and such subjects as arms policy and the peace movement, which are now dealt with by virtually all of these papers.

The education reform, along with the teacher shortage, the university entrance restrictions and youth unemployment have created problems that can no longer be settled within the school it-

This trend is reflected in the supra-regional student papers. They are published by the students of several schools, have a large editorial staff and circulation and corresponding advertising re-

There is no shortage of new ideas. For instance, five editorial offices in Darmstadt joined forces to publish what they call a "newspaper within the newspaper," a supplement added to the individual schools' papers.

The young editors are less dependent on the tolerance of their own schools.

This naturally leads to more conflicts with their principals. The principals have the right to stop the distribution of the paper on school premises should they consider that an article or a cartoon is harmful to the teachers' image or hold that the paper violates certain

School laws in the individual states differ widely regarding the rights of principals to interfere with the student

Hamburg student papers have to be presented to the principal for approval two days before distribution. During that period the principal can decide whether to give the green or the red

Bayarian students must present their copy before it is printed because student papers in that state are considered clonging to the school."

"The decision on whether to bar or permit the distribution of any given issue of the paper is largely a question of the principal's personality and attitude and hence arbitrary," say Hamburg educationalists Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug, who act as advisers to student editors.

Criticism of teachers and sex are the most important sources of conflict here. Some principals are extremely sensitive to anything they might consider a

personal slight. One Munich principal deleted the caption of a photograph showing the faculty. The caption read: "Buy faculty photos for a lifelong laugh" and was



meant to raise money for Indian or-

When it comes to articles on sex. most students find that the principal's personal view of morality becomes the

Most cases of censorship that have come to light lately concerned this more or less taboo area.

A student newspaper in Heidelberg was stopped from being sold because of an article on contraceptives. The information on which the article was based had mostly been gathered from an information sheet published by the Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs entitled 'There's No Need for Shotgun Marria-

The principal's decision was upheld in a faculty conference on the grounds that distribution of the paper could endanger the morals of the lower grades.

Another thing that raises the hackles of principals is the use of colloquial rather than biological terminology when it comes to writing on sex.

A much cited example: the Hamburg student paper Herz-Welle published the reports in diary form of four girl students on their sexual feelings and inhibitions. The ban on the distribution of the paper and subsequent reprint in other student papers caused a nation-

wide controversy. In an expert opinion, the sex counselling service of Hamburg University said about the articles in question: "Youth is not endangered by voicing feelings, experiences and conflicts. What endangers youth is preventing

Distribution bans are frequently untenable in legal terms, as was demon-

strated in the Herz-Welle case. The multi-school Hamburg student publication Cyankali reprinted the reports, but the principals of the ten schools involved again barred distribution, citing the law against publications endangering youth.

There was a sequel to this effair: when Cyankall was awarded a prize in a Hamburg student newspaper competition, the city's mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, quietly withdrew his patronage.

The association of non-commercial student and youth publications has for years been campaigning to make student papers subject to the general press laws rather than the rulings of individual schools.

What speaks in favour of the demand is not only the legal grey zone in which principals have to make their decisions but also the generally weak position in which student editors find themselves. Barring the distribution of a single issue can frequently financially wreck the entire paper.

To provide student papers with the necessary financial backing that will enable them to resist bans rather than yield to them, the association of noncommercial student and youth publications has embarked on a drive to create an "anti-censorship fund."

To encourage the young editors, Ulrike Friedrich and Peter Klug (in conunction with the cartoonist Jan Schniebel) have issued a small brochure to promote editorial skills and provide basic legal facts that will enable them to create an attractive and provocative

In an interview, the authors criticised not only the blinkered approach by authorities but also the lack of commitment on the part of many teachers who are prepared to forgo an educational

"As opposed to the theoretical instruction at school, making a student newspaper is true learning. The young person writing for such a paper doesn't do it for marks or to please the reader. He does it in order to express himself. In doing so, he must shoulder responsibility, show organisational talent and

drum up advertising." Moreover, the authors say, this promotes constructive imagination - be it by suggesting new subjects to be taught at school or by publishing one's own

poems and short stories. Teachers acting as advisers to student editors are not compulsory, and this makes sense because these people must enjoy the students' confidence, which presupposes that they are not seen as the long arm of the principal, constantly counselling moderation.

Peter Klug, who now teaches at a Hauptschule with a more than 70 per cent quota of foreign children: "Due to he lesser ability of Hauptschule students to express themselves, they are almost unable to publish a paper without ielo from the teachers. If a Turkish oungster were sent out to sell advertisng, he would find not a single buyer. Moreover, the advisory teacher also provides individual tutoring in Ger-

Institutionalising such advisory activities as part of teacher training could be one way of seriously promoting student publications.

But there is much else that should also be done if freedom of the press for students is to be more than an empty

For instance: providing cheap printing facilities or aponsorships.

Charlotte Wiedemann (Die Zeit, 23 March 1982)



centrated almost exclusively on the psy-

chological condition of the jobless. The main aim of this type of research has been to establish the effect unemploy-

ment has on the drive to seek a new job.

the effects of joblessness on the ability

of its victims to communicate and con-

centrate and to make difficult decisions.

It has also failed to deal with the dan-

looked is that unemployment can have

a beneficial psychological and emotio-

nal effect on people who, while work-

ing, held jobs that entailed severe

able aspects of unemployment should

receive close attention and be used to

He also suggests that other possibili-

ties of satisfying social needs be sought

in view of the likelihood of continued

He concedes that this would be diffi-

cult to achieve in the context of work as

a source of income. But there are many

psycho-social aspects - such as provid-

ing alternative activities, change, diffe-

rent time rhythms, social contacts, sta-

tus and personal identity - where this

Warr is also a staunch supporter of

shorter working hours and job-sharing.

suggesting that this would not only pro-

vide more psychological stability for the

jobless but could also have a beneficial

effect on those who now have full-time

jobs that are unattractive and filled with

He considers it a proven fact that

even "surrogate work" can restore men-

tal health and psychological stability in

To substantiate this, Warr points to

British government programmes for job-

Warr suggests that potentially favour-

psycho-social and emotional stress.

case the lot of the long-term jobless.

Another thing that has been over-

ger of social isolation.

mass unemployment.

could prove useful.

the jobless.

Research has ignored such aspects as

MEDICINE

Doctors not trained to cope as rate of child phobia surges to epidemic level

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

"For boys it is a matter of life or death and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked that their relations with women are permanently petrified. As a result, they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as adults..." The writer, Christa Meves, is referring to premature sexual development. Meves, a psychotherapist in Uelzen, specialising in the treatment of children, wrote this articie for Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und

The picture of a ruined generation is I more apparent day by day and in an increasingly abstruse manner.

It is not just a matter of the growing number of juvenile addicts, the victims of parents seduced by the Zeitgeist.

Addiction, as the psychologist Leohold Szondi realised as long ago as in 1950, is a substitute for a misappropriated mother.

It is not just a matter of the endless numbers of jaded, depressed 15-yearolds who have been subjected from birth to technological organisation: from the maternity ward to assemblyline schools.

It is not just a matter of girls with upset eating habits who are panicstricken when their figures start filling out in puberty because to be a woman is

An increasing number of junior school children are to be found in therapists' waiting rooms, suffering from grave fears of punishment.

Some see each and every but as a blood-sucking Dracula, Others have an overwhelming fear of spiders, hornets or scorpions descending on them.

There are children who faint at the sight of a harmless kitchen knife and children who feel compelled to wash themselves time and again or to perform other acts of atonement or purifi-

True, there were cases of neurosis and hysteria in Freud's day, but not in numbers steadily amounting to epidemic proportions.

The medical profession is no match for either the one epidemic or the other. Many doctors were taught nothing at medical college about therapeutic treatment of anorexia, bilumia, depression

Yet anorexia can lead to death, bilumia to stricide and depression to addiction, while there is more than meets the eye to the various forms of hysteria. So doctors just refer such patients to a psychiatrist who will promptly, readily talk in terms of the categories of mental illness about which he has learnt.

cases children suffering from worries of the kinds mentioned are victims of premature sexual stimulation that makes them mentally and emotionally ill.

The more sensitive children can feel scared to death. Freud is by no means outdated in what he had to say about the libidingus desires of five- to 12year-old boys.

The way they feel about their beautiful mothers or women teachers can; indeed trigger fears of punishment, castration and death.

What has changed is the way they

originate, which is a far cry from what it used to be at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays it is no longer prudishness, suppressing the libido, that brings forbidden wishes to the boil. It is the massive stimulation by means of which adult sexuality is brought to the children's attention.

Lessons on sex at junior school are premature, pornographic in tenor and ten much too detailed.

The effect is heightened by nude photographs on display at newsstands and suggestive articles in children's maga-

But the main contributory factor is free living, the sexualised life of today's parents in the domestic sphere, which can make the sensitive minds of chil-

ren ill.
The basic pattern is roughly as follows. Both parents work and have been able to afford all modern conveniences. Possibly to prove the point they have decided to have a child too.

During the week the child is minded by its grandmother or looked after at a creche or in some other well-organised manner. At the weekend the parents try to make up by administering a heavy dose of family life, bathing the child, cuddling it in bed and taking it easy on

The child is taught to accept this way of life and usually adresses its parents by their first names.

Its young and attractive mother (assuming the child is a boy) will be felt to be sexually desirable before the child has any idea what is happening.

No-one has told the parents that children draw an automatic line at incest and feel afraid of punishment, this being the way in which the inner glarm is sounded even though the child has no idea what is going on.

Little boys feel ill at case and are un-

able to concentrate at school. They think up rituals in order to ward off the punishment they feel they deserve.

Nowadays some have even been known to insist on being baptised against their parents' will, while they do everything several times, especially hings that are unpleasant.

They will dress and undress, wash and run around or stand still in their rooms five times in a bid to avert

What punishment; and what for? Who by? They hardly know. Most have a brooding, uneasy feeling that their fathers will have something to do with it.

Many say straight out what they fear. They are worried, for instance, that they might have to become little girls instead, or to die.

Every little coincidental injury to a thumb, a toe or their noses is felt by the upset child to be a final warning prior

For boys it is a matter of life or death, and some, the particularly sensitive ones, are driven mad, while others are so shocked their relations with women are permanently petrified.

As a result they are virtually predestined for some perversion or other as

Others run away from the unknown spectre that haunts them and become disturbed recluses.

But not all are affected in this way. This only holds good for the sensitive ones, in most cases neurosis cun be nipped in the bud, provided purents uppreciate what is going on.

The time-bomb can then, as it were, he defused, But who is going to do it when most doctors and many young psychologists are unaware of the situa-

Medical specialists fail to see the danger inherent in sexual exaggeration and seem bound to be unable to deal

with this impending anxiety-related illnesses. MODERN LIVING

They were equally unable with its predecessor, the ward tic depression that has yet by Mental problems of early consignment and is still widespread. Both are repercussion to the junk heap of unemployment human instincts being wrough Man, the crowning achie

This includes studies on the extent of

depression, neurotic phobias and other

minor psychiatric disorders among the

The findings show that there is a

This is particularly pronounced

among the young jobless where the pre-

valence of psychological disorders (not

including psychoses) is twice that

among young people with jobs, accord-

But little is known about individual

elements of joblessness that are respon-

sible for these negative psychological

The duration of unemployment is

certain to matter. But unfortunately

there is little reliable information on its

effects, and what information is availa-

ble is conflicting because many psycho-

social factors have not been taken into

Peter Warr deplores the lack of psy-

the psychological effects of long-term

and their skills are below par, So much

Little is known about the psychiatric

consequences. What information there

is stems from court proceedings in con-

nection with disability and pensions.

The ago of a person has a major bear-

ing on the psychological effects of job-

lessness. People over 50 could well

come to terms with premature retire-

ment if prospects of finding work again

are slim. This would remove some of

the psychological strain of unemploy-

Some break down under the feeling of

But many of the older unemployed

But this information is of little use.

ing to Peter Warr.

unemployment.

work for short periods.

for their social data.

clear link between unemployment and

Man, the crowning achieved a bitter and burdensome dependent as any other create considered a bitter and burdensome of circumstances of his developer tessity. It was not until a couple of the conditions are disregarded dred years ago that work became an early unwitting manipulated spensable part of a fulfilled life in painful degeneration occurs the crovides an income, it makes

ginning with anxiety, which work provides an income, it makes papered over by countless delt activity, change, fixed daily rouchanisms resorted to by the the social ties and social status. The

Rigid behavioural upsets e advidual's personal identity.
result, with the damaged insulter Warr of the Department of Soed in an addictive, insatiable, trand Applied Psychology at Shef-be-satisfied quest d University has delved into the psydisturbed the victim will suffer logical effects of work and unem-

insatiable desire to eat and doi the significance of work as a source If it is the instinct to form is thology and medicine, says Warr. tuchments that is upset the is thology and medicine, says Warr. tuctlessly, endiessly imposs to for most people work provides the others. If the self-assertion instinct oming the precondition for being ulignment the victim will insign to satisfy all forms of human

Release for energy

are cared for and brought up Work provides a release for physical and the more frequent cast a intellectual energy and enables a

these become.

And because a prevailing intides.

that is sociologically-based the rhythm of change between fami-blind eye to biology, especially life and the environment at work dibiology, we are a size for the control of the cont biology, we are suffering from the available time into separate What a terrible time child returns. Only work lends meaning today, especially the more sent disnificance to leisure time. rous learning block.

born since about 1965! How to the other hand, mass unemployright of healthy development of can also have a negative psycho-

depression is fast being follows Many types of work are unattractive, that has been thoroughly conferring and mind-destroying. In fact, the Christal question in the 1970s, when there (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weath All employment, had to do with nage work can do to a person's

> any given moment, some five per of the working population is under occupational strain as to need psyide or psychological help,

esearch results in the past few dec-

ogether, this amounts to considera-psychological strain for the person Yet if the children regal

Three types of family match ed in the 1930s.

here have been attempts to not only be but measure the effects of having been relegated prematurely to

In the 1950s, the Hamburg psychosomatist Arthur Jores coined the term "retirement bankruptoy," meaning total physical and psychological collapse on retirement of people who had always appeared healthy.

This confirms the fundamental significance of a person's identification with his work and his commitment to his oc-

Unemployment is the harder to cope with the stronger the personal social values a person attaches to work and the more his family life depends on his occupational position.

It is of paramount importance to take this into account when interpreting research findings on the effects of unemployment on psychological health; and many of the contradictory findings are due to this not having been done.

Far beyond pure theoretical importance, these aspects can have a major bearing on the treatment of psychological disorders in connection with joblessness. At the moment counselling concentrates on motivating the affected person to continue his search for work; and psychological help frequently boils down to explaining to him how best to sell himself

chological and psychlatric research into Counselling thus concentrates on promoting and maintaining the drive to

It has been established that long-term But this only makes sense if the person concerned stands a chance of findjobless differ from those who are out of ing another job. If not, this kind of The long-term unemployed are older and their general state of health is not counselling can only lead to more uncertainty, self-doubt and depression.

good. They have no vocational training Commitment to work also plays a role in the psycho-social effects of unemployment according to sex.

It has frequently been suggested that men suffer more than women.

But this applies only to working mothers with small children who in any event have mixed feelings about going

Other psycho-social aspects regarding the effects of unemployment are equally uncertain, They include the position at work, the material position of the person concerned, whether or not other members of the family are also jobless, the social security net, the general situation on the job market and, sirespond in exactly the opposite way.

nally, hobbies and personal interests. Psychiatric research so far has con-

Proved worth

These programmes are meant as limited training and bridging measures. They have proven their worth by alleviating many of the severe negative effects of youth unemployment.

The sparseness and incompleteness of the results of research into the effects of unemployment on montal health is largely due to the fact that mass and long-term unemployment is a relatively new phenomenon.

To make matters worse, findings that were made in the 1930s are of limited use only because unemployment in the conditions of the 1930s, when there was no social security, differs widely from unemployment in our affluent society.

But even work itself seems to have acquired a new significance for the psychological wholeness of the people due to what sociologists describe as the crisis of the working society. milies in the process of disintegration.

In Britain, where experience with mass unemployment dates back further than in Germany, research has sought new approaches. This has resulted in comparative studies involving working and jobless luveniles.

The first findings about groups of juveniles on whom researchers have kept tabs from employment through unemployment have meanwhile become avail-

The findings show that psychiatric disorders increase after the loss of work. By the same token, the symptoms diminish or disappear once the person concerned has found another job.

(Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeltung, für Deutschland, 6 April 1983)

Family life: with some families, you'd be better off without it

The bosom of the family has long ceased to be a source of warmth and comfort for many. For some it can be a source of constant anxiety and dis-

Certain inappropriate forms of behaviour can even trigger tormenting physical and mental disorders. Heldelberg University psychologists say.

Michael Wirsching and Helm Stierlin the family therapy unit at the university's psychosomatic clinic state their case in a book published by Klett, of Stuttgart, and entitled Krankheit und Familie (Illness and Family).

They work on the assumption that there is no such thing as en illness that takes its course regardless of mental and social factors.

They noted at the outset of their research work that in many of the families they treated sorious and often chronic physical illnesses governed the lives of

all members of the family. At the same time serious conflicts



that affected family life seemed to heighten their physical susceptibility to a wide range of complaints.

Wirsching and Stierlin took a closer look at 55 families whose members included a juvenile patient with a psychosomatic disorder.

Their aim was to learn more about the forms of behaviour within the family that can give rise to such complaints. Twenty-nine of their patients suffered from allergic complaints of the lung (asthma) or skin, 26 from serious in-

flammatory diseases of the atomach or "The first group were found to have suffered from early childhood from skin trouble, breathlessness or hay fever, but the later complaint was not so marked

al that stage. There the transport in many cases the complaint was a

well-known factor because ob bers of the family already suffer

bo-satisfied quest.

If it is the nutritional insing

ing everything his own way, st

sexual instinct, or libido.

there will be a constant unsate unsatisfiable quest for relations

The more artificial techno

ing today becomes, the feat

these become.

put out of joint.

The second group of suffer stomach and intestinal disorbination or psychological help, rule did not develop symptoms amade ill by their work. But relatives illness until later in life.

Most families avoided and of

their conflicts. Tension was supplied working even if they could fin the interest of harmony at any cally afford to quit. This was often a longstanding tradition maintained over seed

rations. Children were overburden inployment go beyond material imbeing given the part of a refer lightning conductor to play, and sion still increused it was the

that became ill. They were the scapegosis, in their sacrifice uggressive coals appeased.

emporarily, tension flared up. 17 This vicious circle often ender] concerned in a painful war of in which a makeshift family was with difficulty maintained.

The first is one in which seven

Iness until later in life. I they were frequently sein lines in lines in life. But they were frequently sein lines in li event to the point of being at pational stress and other problems. suggest that most people would

> the positive effects of work thus to outweigh the negative ones. his makes it likely that the effects of

e must therefore expect several side is of joblessness to go hand-in-id: lack of money, loss of social con-

and personal ties and crosion of

hus, for instance, continuous uncerly, loss of self confidence and feat future can result in psycholological symptoms — consequen-of unemployment frequently ob-

Continued from page 14 rations still live under one roof, having

failed to separate. They have no secrets and everyone knows everything about everyone else in the family. Yet all unpleasant experiences are

to carry on at any price. The second, or split family, is one in which one parent has figuratively turned his back on the other and constantly

denigrates it in front of the child. He (or she) never fails to claim to be a paragon of parenthood, and children who grow up in such a family often later idealise the "good" parent and anxiously hope they themselves will not turn out to be like the other one.

In their own marriages they accordingly try to maintain a superhuman deal of harmony, one that is bound to The third category is denoted as fa-

It regularly consists of one parent who was thrown out by his own parents and another who had close links with his. never mentioned, the aim seeming to be In the long term the two do not complement each other as intended, and the child is unable to bridge the gap either

because it needs much love and care, The reject then often leaves his new family in the lurch, while the parent who has close ties with his own parents frequently returns with the child to the

bosom of his original family. For the child, Wirsching and Stierlin claim, the experience is felt to be a hopeless succession of ties and rejection. by its parents. Stefan König/df

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 April 1983)

